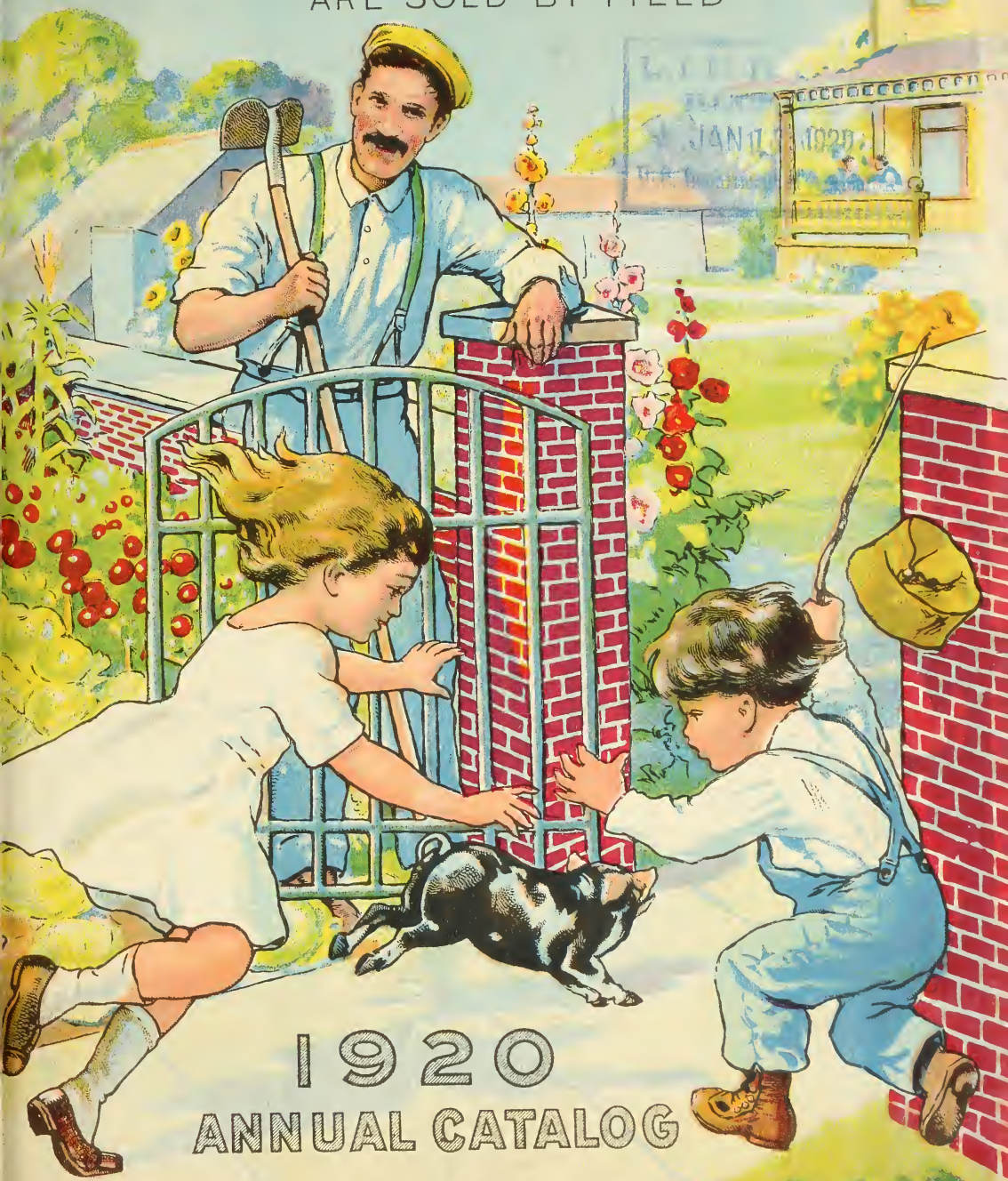


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6221 "THE SEEDS THAT YIELD
ARE SOLD BY FIELD"



1920
ANNUAL CATALOG
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.



MY OWN PAGE

***THIS PICTURE** shows how I answer your letters. I don't really write them. It would take too long. I just sit up all evening and talk it at the dictaphone just like I was talking direct to you and next morning it takes two or three girls to copy it all off and send it to you. It works fine. I couldn't answer a tenth part of the letters I get if it wasn't for this.*



CALL this my own page. The rest of the book is written to suit you and the rest of the folks. It must be done just about right. No mistakes and no wrong grammar and no waste space. But this page I write just to suit myself. If it don't suit you, you don't have to read it. You can go on and read the rest of the book and come back to this later when you haven't anything else to do.

A catalog has to be written about so so. It must be exact and painstaking and complete and just about a cross between an encyclopedia and a price list.

It's lots of work writing one. I have been working on this one several months. I wrote every word of it myself and laid out the pages, and watched it put in type and corrected the proofs and helped set the ink on the press when it started running.

But it's done now, all but this page. You know in a book of this kind the first page is always the last one printed. After the rest of the book is all in type and waiting for the press to start on the last section, then I write this page.

It has been a great old year, hasn't it? How has it treated you, anyway? We came through pretty well, all things considered, and I guess we all did. We are pretty lucky to be alive and at work and with a prospect of making garden next spring.

The seed business has been fine. Better than ever. We are getting more customers and better customers all the time. Every one brings in two or three new ones. And they are all welcome.

And such nice letters we get from them! That is the best part of it. My wife says she believes I would stay in the seed business anyway, even if I didn't make a cent, just for the sake of the letters.

I hope you'll like the catalog. It's a sort of home-made affair and not specially artistic, but I have tried to make it helpful and honest and entertaining. And we have done all the work on it ourselves from start to finish.

If you don't want to take time to read it you can look at the pictures anyway. It's great on pictures. They are real pictures, too. Not the highly inflamed, imaginary kind you sometimes see.

I hope you all have fine gardens this year. I believe it's going to be a good year for us. Plan on having the best garden you ever had. Of course you ought to buy the seeds of me, but whether you do or not, read this catalog through and you will get a lot of good ideas about gardening that won't cost a cent. And if you will read *Seed Sense* regularly you will get a lot more. I will send you a sample copy with this catalog or soon afterward. And if you happen to get an extra one, you can pass it on to a neighbor.

If the seeds have done well and I have treated you right and you like the catalog and *Seed Sense*, tell your neighbors about it and loan them your catalog, or give it to them and I will send you another. It all helps. Come and see me some time. I will be mighty pleased to see you and will show you all through the house. If you can't come and see me, write me a letter anyway. Whether you order or not, you can be friendly. If I can help you in any way with advice or information, or any other way, just help yourself.

Now, I won't bother you any more and you can go ahead and read the catalog and fill out the order sheet in the back. Write soon. HENRY FIELD.

P. S.—Don't forget about *Seed Sense*. You can get it for a year for only 25c., or get it free if you order \$2.00 or over.

Request for Special Quotations

Let Us Figure Your Wants

Please Do Not Write in Space Above

I know we can do you some good on anything you may want in the seed line for we have the quality and will make the price right. The only way for you to find out about this is by asking. So I am putting this sheet in here for your convenience. It will cost you nothing but a stamp to find out just what it will cost you for what you want, delivered to you. This will not obligate you in any way to buy. It will tell you the exact lowest wholesale price on each item you want, what the freight or express will cost and which will be the best way to send it. Then you can do exactly as you please about ordering. I want to know what you want. You want to know what it will cost. All right, I'll put my time against yours and we'll both get some information. And if we can trade, we will probably both make some money. No object in trading unless we do. Write here the amounts and names of seeds you want prices on. (This is not an order, simply an inquiry for prices.)

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa. Date _____
I would like to have you quote me your lowest wholesale price on the seeds listed below. Also tell whether it would be best to have them shipped by freight, express, or parcel post, and about what the charges will be. Or quote prices delivered here, all charges prepaid.

[illegible]

Please fill out plainly the blanks below.

Name _____ Freight or Express Office _____

P. O. _____ What Railroad is it on? _____

County _____ State _____ If more than one R. R. or Express, which do you

R. F. D., St. or Box No. _____ prefer _____

Don't Use This Sheet For Family Garden Lists On all small seeds, bulbs, etc., the catalog prices stand unchanged. We never quote any different prices on them. But on field seeds, clover, etc., and on implements and large amounts of garden seeds, plants, etc., prices vary and we prefer to quote special prices. Use this list to get special prices on seed corn, etc., and large lots of garden seeds, plants, etc. **HENRY FIELD SEED CO.**

The Seedsman's Conscience

Some one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

The Gospel Truth

That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial ground, I take it meekly and strive to do better next time.

Biggest Trial Grounds in the West

Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the west? There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

Everything Tested and Compared

From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before anyone else does.
HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

The Verdict of Test Boxes

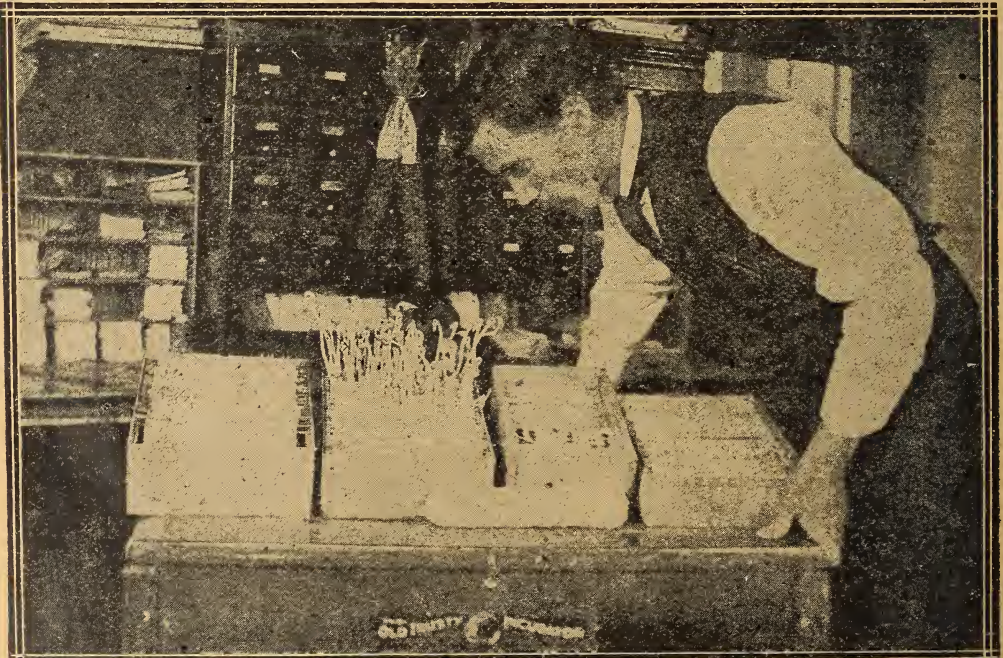
All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad.

Summing Up of the Whole Matter

I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell anything but good seeds after the chance he has to know the difference.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.
- - - SHENANDOAH, IOWA



Inspecting the Test Boxes: Every lot of seeds must show a rigid test before it is used. This is a special incubator-seed tester made for me by the M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb. We use it for garden seeds. We have a big, specially built corn tester. H. F.

WANTED:

50,000 Boys and Girls In the Seed Business With Me



My first start in the
Seed Business

I will furnish the seeds for your start and give you a good big share of the profits. I already have 30,000 successful Junior Seedsmen on my list and want 20,000 more. You know I started in business for myself selling seeds when I was probably younger than you are now. You have read about it in the catalog. But I didn't get very far

at that time, for I had very few seeds to sell and no money to buy more with and no one to start me in business. I wish I could have had the chance you now have. I would have got a good start in the seed business about ten years earlier than I did.

Now Here's What I'm Getting At

We are offering this year the best and most popular seed collections we have ever put out. It is just what everyone wants. You can read the full description on the other side of this sheet. *A whole garden for 35c.* It's a dandy and good enough for anyone's garden, too. People will plant more garden this season than ever before and every one of them will gladly buy a bargain like this. Now, what I want you to do is to sell these seed collections to your friends and neighbors. All you need to do is to fill out the application blank below and return it to me and I will send you ten of these collections; then after you have remitted for them I will gladly send you some more if you can use them. A great many of the Junior Seedsmen sold as high as ten or twelve sets last season and there is no reason on earth why you shouldn't do equally as well if you get an early start. I know you are honest and I am willing to trust you and then when you have sold the collections we will divide the profits. How does that suit you?

HENRY FIELD.

Here's My Proposition:

1. Fill out the coupon below and send it to me and I will send you at once by parcel post 10 of the 35c collections described on the other side

Henry Field Seed Co.

Shenandoah, Iowa

Please send me at once by parcel post the 10 collections of seed. I will do my best to sell them at 35c each, and if I do not sell them, will return them to you in good order. When they are sold, I will divide the money, keeping for my share one-third in money, or one of the premiums and will turn the other two-thirds over to you.

Name _____ Age _____ P. O. _____

Street, R. F. D. or Box No. _____ State _____ Have you ever sold our seeds? _____
(Have your father, mother or guardian fill out this part.)

To Parent or Guardian: Please write your name here so I will know that the boys and girls are consulting with you as they should, and that you understand the deal between me and the boy and girl.

of this sheet for you to sell. You need not send the money till they are all sold, but if you do not sell them within a month, you are to return them.

2. When you have sold ten collections you get one-third the total for your share, either in cash or one of the premiums. By buying these premiums in big quantities and getting the manufacturers interested in my plan for starting boys and girls in business, I have made your one-third cover the wholesale cost of each one.

3. You send me the \$3.50 you receive for the 10 collections and tell me which premium you want and I will send it to you at once by parcel post, except in the case of some expensive premium, requiring a little more work.

4. If you would rather have your share in cash, keep out your third and send the rest to me. I trust you to do the dividing.

5. In case you cannot sell the 10, sell all you can, return the rest by mail, keep one-third of the money and remit the rest.

6. The collections must all be sold at the same price, 35c. We believe in one price to everyone. It's the only way.

Our Premiums

The premiums we offer you this season are variety for you to select from. The market better than ever before and we have a larger conditions have made premium buying very hard but we have made a nation wide search for suitable goods and I really believe you will have a hard time deciding which one you want, for no doubt you will want them all.

Every premium is fully guaranteed to be just as represented and we are able to offer them for your share simply because we buy in enormous quantities direct from the factory. The stock we carry on hand is worth thousands of dollars.

Here's some of the premiums our new illustrated premium list will contain this season: *Premo Jr., Model B. Camera, King 500 shot Air Rifle, Pocket Watches, Gold Lavallieres, Dolls, Teddy Beers, Pocket Knife Tool Kits, Roller Skates, Books, Rings, Fountain Pens, Wrist Watches, Sweater Coats, Phonographs, Manicure Sets, etc.*

The premium list has a beautiful colored cover and a copy showing our complete line of premiums will be sent with your seeds. Send in your application today and get an early start. Don't wait until some other Junior Seedsman has supplied your neighborhood.

Fill out this application. Send it to us.

Send no money with this

Junior War Garden Seed Collection

A Whole Garden For 35 Cents

For Either Town, City or Country



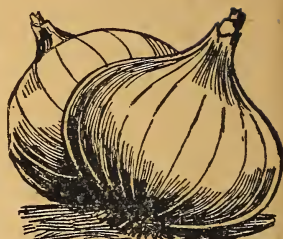
Radish



Cabbage



Muskmelon



Onions



Lettuce



Beets

As usual we are offering our *Junior War Garden Seed Collection* again this year. We have had an enormous demand for it ever since we introduced it 3 years ago, and the demand grows as people realize its excellent value and how nearly it fills the wants of small gardeners. This collection is going to be better this year than ever. The reason we offer this big collection for such a price is simply to get new customers acquainted with our seeds and allow us to get acquainted with new customers. The price is so low everyone will buy. Think of it! 10 packages for 35c.

And we are going to make the quality so good that it will be a living and growing advertisement for us all summer. The seed is all new crop, tested and vigorous—the kind you always get from us.

And of course we are putting in some flowers, for a garden isn't right unless it has flowers. Here's the list:

Vegetables: Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Beets, Muskmelons, Onions, Cucumbers.

Flowers: Asters and Sweet Peas.

One package each of the above varieties, 10 in all, for 35c. Can you beat it? Think what a fine garden for a boy or girl! We can't change the listed assortment as we can make this low price only by putting up the collection in enormous amounts a long way ahead. If you want other things you can order from regular list in catalog. Remember, these are no little skimpy sample packets, but real sure-enough garden size, and good tested seed of the very best varieties.

Henry Field Seed Company,

Shenandoah, Iowa

Junior Dep't.

Tear Coupon Off on this Line

Which premium will you choose when you get the 10 collections sold, or will you want your share in money instead?

AN APOLOGY *This story below is old to the old customers and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but it is new to the new customers and I am reprinting it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it over again, just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give so good an idea of what this business is like and why it grows as it does.*

THE BEGINNINGS OF A SEED BUSINESS

It is always interesting to look at a big business, know the inside history of it, reason for its being and how it started. My seed business ranks as one of the half dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building and about three hundred people working for me and it all traces back to 50 cents worth of home-grown flower seeds which I put up and sold about forty years ago when I was a boy five years old.



It all started from my mother reading the James Vick catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.

I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail-order seed business and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession, and I can remember having my mother read it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it

certainly was to be one of the two. After studying the catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect. The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find anyone who

would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for fifty cents worth of flower seeds and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seed in and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady was until recently living at an advanced age out in California and was still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co. At eight years old I em-



A kindhearted old lady gave me an order for 50c worth of seeds. My first order.

phatically was to be one of the two. After studying the catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect. The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find anyone who



At eight years of age I embarked in the garden business walking two miles to town with garden stuff to sell.

dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers. Every year I got more and more into the market garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.



Worked in a seed store at \$3.50 per week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.

business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while

I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all of the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business if I got the chance and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over thirty years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the business.

barked in the market garden business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal and I got half the proceeds. The little old account book shows I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the seed business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could. About this time I got a prize of a silver

dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers. Every year I got more and more into the market garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah. I went to Des Moines and worked for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed

By the time I was twenty-one I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck-farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds



When I was twenty-one I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them.

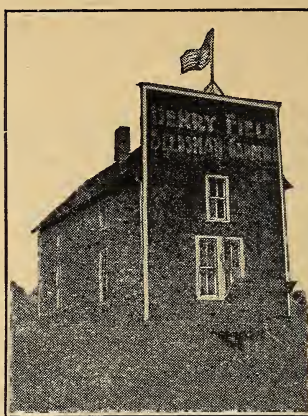
It wasn't long before I was supplying half of the country, and getting mail orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barn into a seedhouse. Pretty soon I had to get out a catalog or price list. This was in 1899.



My first catalog—a little four-page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front

of it. It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself at nights on a hand-power printing press. I worked nights for two weeks or more getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with pictures in it, but of course the business was as yet very small.



My First Seed House in 1902

side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages nicely printed and with a colored cover. About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

All this time the business has been growing and expanding until it had entirely outgrown our facilities so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the **Henry Field Seed Company** with \$75,000 capital and put up a fine, big fire-proof seed house near the



"From Iowa and Proud of It"

And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year.

of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money into a business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Here is a photograph of it.

Well we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages nicely printed and with a colored cover. About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.



HENRY FIELD
Seedsman
Pres. and Gen.
Mgr.
Henry Field Seed
Company

We have beautiful grounds around the building, all planted to flowers, and trial ground, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms further out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we do all our own printing.

In a busy time we have about 400 people working in the different departments. We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest payroll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they are in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50c worth of flower seed.



We are still growing. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Most of our new business comes from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. But back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods. attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from personal recommendation of satisfied customers. Henry Field.

P. S. I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another, H. F.



We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest payroll in town, employing nearly 400 people in the different departments. Our postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district. We keep our postmaster and his employees on the run sometimes.

Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised, and sent out nice catalogs and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods. All the good advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to



Our Big, New, Fire-proof Building, Built in 1907

The Business as it is This story was written and printed several years ago, but there is nothing special to be added to it to bring it down to date. We are going on just the same as ever, and following out the same policies that we have stuck to from the start. We are not getting rich, but we are getting three meals a day and a fair amount of clothes and a place to live, and that's about all any one is getting. The business is flourishing like a green bay tree. We have three more buildings now, have a big print shop, where we print this catalog and Seed Sense and all the other printed matter we use.

Last year's business was by far the largest ever. Here is the comparison by years, showing the number of orders and the total sales each year for the past eight years.

Year	Orders	Amount
1913	60,804	\$ 170,973.09
1914	82,628	241,486.13
1915	105,122	313,373.12
1916	133,652	412,912.29
1917	204,773	631,206.74
1918	218,063	1,115,962.14
1919	255,929	1,199,092.61

Total payroll for the year was \$198,644.51, or an average of about \$3,900 per week. It was much more than this however during the busy time of early spring, often going to over \$8,000 for a single week's wages.

The largest number of people on the payroll at any one time was one week in March when it showed a total of 410 people on the job—137 men and 273 women and girls.

The postage bill for the year was \$95,237.17, which is more than the total postage account of many good sized cities, and is probably two or three times as much as the balance of Shenandoah all put together.

We all believe in the simple life, fair profits, liberal dealing and a share of the profits to the workers. We pay bigger wages, give shorter hours, and have better working conditions, than most similar institutions. We give labor dividends and free life insurance and all such. And we are growing faster, have nicer customers, and better suited ones than any seed house I know of. We believe any business attracts its own kind. I believe in keeping every one happy, comfortable, healthy and at work—our help, our customers, our neighbors, the family and myself.

The Rainbow Chaser

I started out to call this a page of fakes and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt some one's feelings; and by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties", I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement, but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.

The Rainbow Chaser

The Rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than anyone has ever had before. That is a commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes and sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties," which, to say the least, were overboomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of those wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times.

All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take two pages for my own use, and tell the cold brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties". I also offer them for sale, and many not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen I can generally supply at a reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not.

Now, mind you, I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and are of real value in some special locations but they are not suited for general culture, as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without thoro trial in a small way first.



Wonderberry

The Wonderberry for instance—did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it and I wanted to wait a year.



If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you all know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and have not yet found any one who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

Himalaya Berry It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower but it has not lived through a winter yet for me. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries, but it is worth experimenting with.

Pencillaria I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes an enormous growth, and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather and rich conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet, or Cattail millet. Pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.

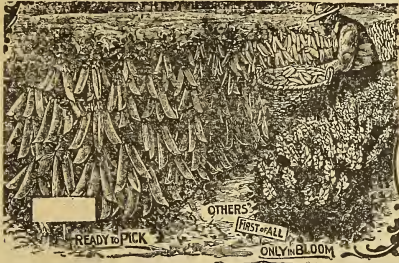
Billion Dollar Grass (Japanese Millet. let. Barnyard Millet.) This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank, ragged growth and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. Price, large pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.

Jerusalem Artichoke A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

Helianti This wonderful vegetable from France, which was a revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots look like Artichokes, but are smaller and more slender.

Teosinte This is a wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons **Surehead Cabbage** grown by me when I was catalogues I printed and that has been a good strain of Surehead—just as good as it ever was—

weather and under the most favorable conditions and then will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 to 30 stalks from a single seed and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth of fodder. Large package 25c, \$1.00 per pound.



I see right now that if I am going to name all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old timers:

Sacaline, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; *Bohemian Oats*, which were all the rage here about 15 years ago; the *Tree Blackberry*, from which we were all going to get rich; the *Japanese Wine Berry*, the *Crimson Winter Rhubarb*, *Alaska Wheat*, and so on.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let the people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values, here are a few things you want to look out for:

300 Bushel Corn You all know as well as I do that it's mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre, but that's "going some", and when any one offers you 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his papers.

200 Bushel Oats Some oats are offered as 200 bushels and some as 175 per acre and you know as well as I do that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom that they get over 100 bushels.

47-Day Tomato The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to go on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

35-Day Potato If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

That kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them. Now, I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience cheaper than you could in most places; but you take my advise and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

P. S. I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they

would yield that much, but even discounting it 50 per cent, they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent?

He tried the oats, anyway, and *he's raised his percentage*.

P. P. S. While you are about it you might add the Thornless, Cactus, the Seedless Apple and the Belgian Hare; and you might as well add Ginseng, too.

P. P. S. Add the Seedless Watermelon, too.

I wish to apologize for these pictures. They are simply specimens of the Rainbow Chaser style of pictures clipped from representative sources. Do they look familiar to you?

About Trying Novelties

I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthusiased about them and to over-boom them. Now I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't spend much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way first, trying a few things each year. Then after they succeed well and look profitable you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute.



Baby Letty is new to most of you folks. She is most a year and half old now and the busiest cheeriest little mite you ever saw. She is our eighth girl, and we have three boys besides.



About the Spotted Pigs

In connection with our seed business we farm about 600 acres and raise lots of hogs, and of course we wanted the best kind to be had so experimented with a number of breeds but finally settled on the *Spotted Poland Chinas* as the best ones, or at least the ones that suited us best. We have probably the largest herd of them in the United States, and sell and ship them all over the country.

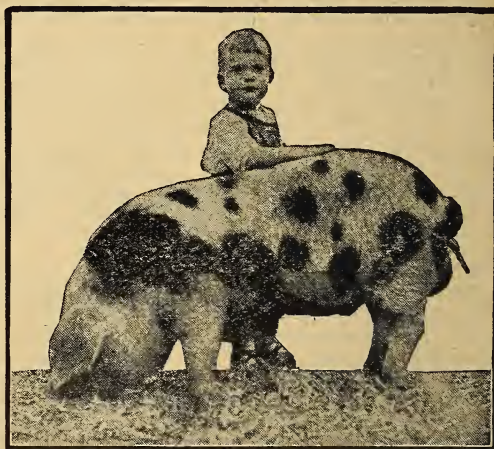
I chose this breed after trying out the Durocs, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, and Hampshires, alongside, and I found the Spotted Polands did better for me than any of the others. They are as prolific as Durocs, as good mothers as Hampshires, as big and deep as Poland Chinas, as quick maturing as the whites, and in bigger demand than any of them.

And besides, I like their looks, and they are different from the other hogs here, and the people I sell to, all like them.

They came originally from Indiana and Ohio, and are probably the old original spotted Poland Chinas of our boyhood days, when as you may remember they were all spotted.

We have about 600 head of them now, all registered and all good ones. Part of these we raised and part we bought from a number of noted herds in Missouri and Indiana. We bought an entire herd at Carthage, Mo., and just lately bought the entire show herd of Mr. Lawson of Ravenwood, Mo. We also bought a few sows each from half a dozen noted herds in Missouri, and a sow and a male pig from Mrs. Conrad, a noted breeder in Indiana.

PRICES: Write for prices on what you want. We always have something for sale. We furnish papers promptly and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Our prices are reasonable. We will have a bred sow sale Feb. 18th, and another March 17th. Come and see us and attend one of these sales. We also sell by mail and through Seed Sense. Watch Seed Sense from time to time for special offers. We especially advise matched pairs and trios, (no kin) for beginners. Our stuff is always all vaccinated and in good health.



Of course John Henry has a spotted pig of his own. It was given to him by Mrs. Conrad of Indiana when a little wee pig. His name is Paul Jr., and this shows the two of them when Paul was 6 months old. You can easily see that John Henry is very proud of him and that he is very successful as a hog raiser.



A typical litter of Spotted Polands. They are especially noted for large litters and the sows are good careful mothers. We sell a great many weanling pigs at 10 to 12 weeks old and ship them all over the country. Ask about prices if interested. They would make beautiful and profitable pets for your boy or girl.

Asparagus

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. Special prices on large lots; write for prices. Full particulars given in our free leaflet. Ask for it. (See also page 88).

Columbian Mammoth White. A new and distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed, but will come about 80 per cent white. **Conover's Colossal**—the standard sort. Large green stalks, early and tender. **Palmetto**—A standard large sort. Much grown east for market. All above per Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c.

Bonvalette's Giant. A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is so remarkable resistant to rust, which is such a drawback to asparagus in many places. Per Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c.

Asparagus Plants. You can cut asparagus from your bed next year if you use plants. This will save you one year and is an ideal way to get started. One year old plants are really best. They cost less and are easier to start. (See page 88 for prices).

Wilson's Bush Lima

This new variety has clearly demonstrated during the past three years, since it was introduced, that it should have a permanent place among the bush limas. Its dependable-

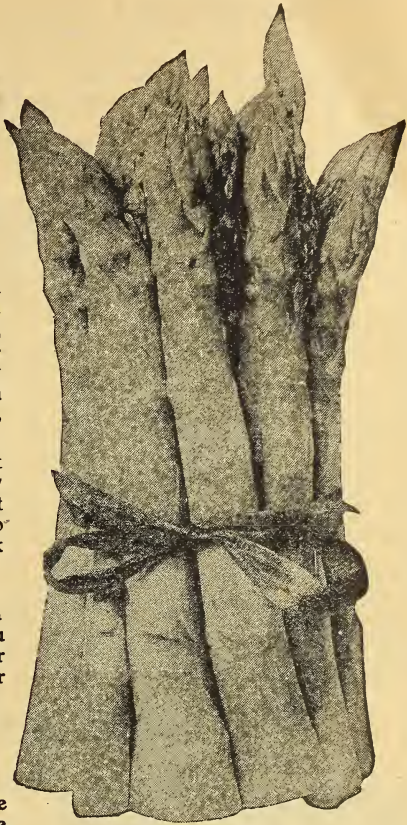
ness for folks in this section or further north is its greatest recommendation. Burpee's Bush Lima is allright for the south but it very rarely produces a crop here. Fordhook Bush Lima has been the most reliable up to the present but even this old standby disappoints us with a small yield at the end of the season just often enough to be uncertain.

Wilson's Bush Lima is early. is a large lima a good cropper and of just as high quality as any other large lima. The bush stands erect and grows a well filled pod. The bean is thicker through than the old fashioned lima which is no great recommendation but is preferred by many people.

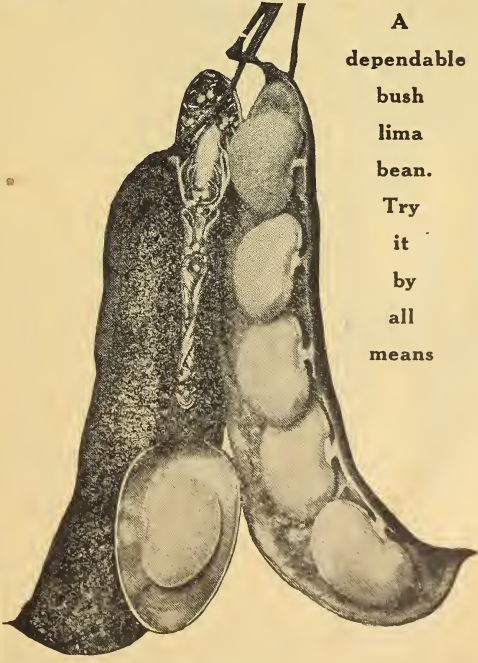
I don't know who Wilson is or where this bean was first grown. It is a cross between Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook Bush Lima, showing good blood. With this parentage and the showing it has made so far, it will without doubt be the coming large lima bean.

My advice would be to plant liberally of lima beans. Plant for use during the growing season and to supply yourself with plenty of the dry beans for winter use.

Price postpaid, Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.



Bonvalette's Giant



A
dependable
bush
lima
bean.
Try
it
by
all
means

Green-Podded Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the green-podded beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly hardier. To my mind the best of this kind is *Field's First Early*. It has a big, broad, irregular shaped pod that fills a basket in no time. It is as early or earlier than any other variety. Altogether I like the bean fine. Another flat podded bean is *Early Six Weeks*.

Among the round pod sorts *Stringless Green Pod* is the most popular with us. It is exceptionally tender. It is as near stringless as any bean grown. Even when the beans are well formed the pod is stringless. It is hardy, early and yields well. Another with a name similar is the *Giant Stringless Green Pod*. The name, in a sense, is slightly misleading, as the beans is not larger than Stringless Green Pod, so the first part of the name, "Giant" might be dropped or changed if the originator would permit. It is a good bean, the foliage and the pod showing a lighter shade of green, pods about the same size and not quite so early.

Round Pod Valentine has been an old standby for years. You will make no mistake in planting this bean, as in quality, yield and earliness it will be more than satisfactory. I think it is the best in the Valentine class. Another is the *Black Valentine* with a round pod, some longer than Round Pod Valentine.

Refugee or 1000 to 1 is a heavy yielding, round podded variety, but late. It is the kind that is almost always used by the canning factories, as it makes beautiful canned string beans.

Bush Beans For Shelling

These varieties have tough pods so are not good for string beans, but are valuable for shelling out green for succotash and to be thrashed when ripe and stored for winter use.



Stringless Green Pod

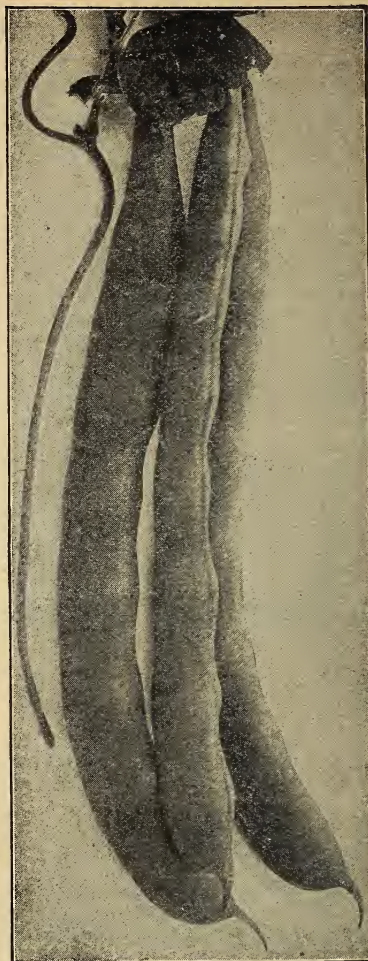
Henderson's Bush

Lima is the most prolific of all the bush limas. It is not one of the large seeded varieties but has a small white, flat seed. It is earlier than the regular limas and bears all summer.

Burpee's Bush Lima is the standard bush lima. It does well in the south, or where the seasons are long enough, but is not altogether satisfactory in this section or further north. It has a very large flat pod and yields well under favorable conditions. It will in all probability be replaced in time by varieties better adapted to general conditions. *Fordhook's Bush Lima* is one of the best large seeded bush limas for the middle west.

The pod is large and very thick and the yield is dependable. It is early enough so that it has a chance to make good. It is related to Dreer's Bush Lima, but is superior. Dreer's Bush Lima will usually make a crop but the pod is rather small, although the quality is just as good as any.

The popular varieties for succotash are *Dwarf Horticultural*, a round speckled seed; the *Red Kidney*, a very large seeded sort; *White Kidney*, just like the Red Kidney except seed is white. These three are well known standard varieties that gives good satisfaction.



Field's First Early

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Two New Varieties of Beans

One by one the older varieties of beans are dropping out and the newer sorts taking their places. Some new varieties are no better than the old standbys, but occasionally a real improvement is found. We try them all as they come out. Most of them we drop. Sometimes we find a good one. We are adding two this season that are worth while taking up and pushing.

Sure Crop Wax is one of them and is a bush variety having a straight, slender, and very tender and crisp. It is decidedly in the "stringless" class.

The other one of these new varieties we are listing is the **Round Pod Kidney Wax**. This is an aristocrat among the bush beans. In quality it is fully equal to **Sure Crop Wax**. The pod is smaller, not quite so long, round almost straight and without a string. It is preeminently a bean for home use and the home market.

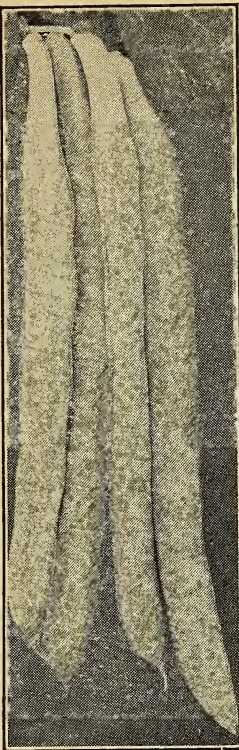
For canning there is nothing better than **Sure Crop Wax**. Plenty of pods as long as a quart jar and a well filled jar of these yellow pods, cooked by the cold pack method certainly make a tempting dish. Use the **Round Kidney Wax** for snap beans during the summer and what is left on the vines, for dry beans to use during the winter. The bean is white with the exception of a small brown spot around the eye.

Take good care of these beans. They have been accustomed to it. They are like high grade stock in this respect. If you neglect them, they may disappoint you. They are not as hardy as scrub stock, but with reasonable care they will outstrip anything else in their class.

Yellow or Wax Podded Bush Beans

I have always had a preference for the wax beans. I have imagined they tasted a little better than the green podded sorts, but it was imagination only, for the color of the pod has no more to do with the quality or hardness of the bean than the color of the dry bean has.

Among the reliable varieties we are listing is the **New Stringless Yellow Pod**. It is a pretty bean, the pods are not very large but thick on the bush and the quality fine. The pods are round and stringless. It is among the earliest which is another desirable feature.



Sure Crop Wax

Challenge Black Wax has lots of pods, is early and tender, and considering the yield is a good variety for Market Gardeners. **Pencil Pod Black Wax** is selected especially on account of the quality. The pods are not so attractive as others, being crooked and small but for home use it is fine.

Among the flat wax beans the **Golden Wax** is the most popular variety. The name probably has something to do with this although the quality and yield could hardly be improved upon. It has a short, stubby, flat pod and is among the earliest.

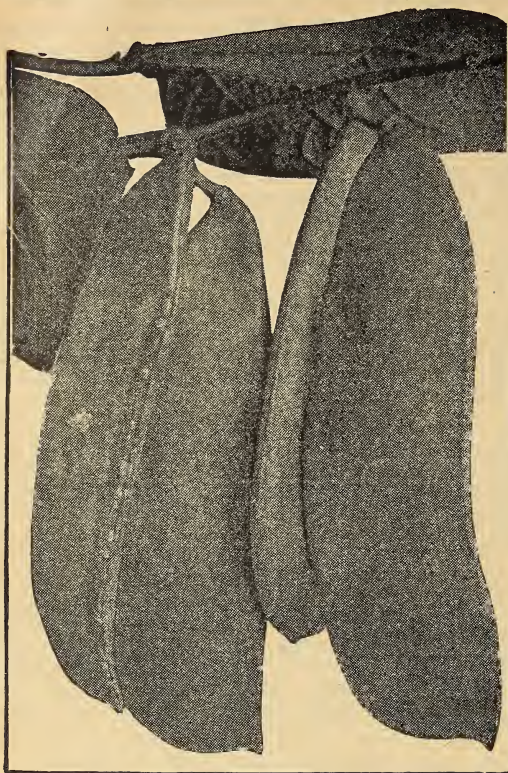
Davis' White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety and is very largely grown for shipping and for the canning factories. Has a long straight, flat pod, showing a beautiful waxy color.

Of the flat podded wax beans the best one is **Perfection Wax**. It is somewhat similar to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but with a larger, longer pod, very often 7 or 8 inches long. They are a clear wax color, and perfectly tender. In fact, they are just about perfect, and bears a long time.

Probably the **Wardwell's Kidney Wax** will come nearer making good under adverse conditions than any other wax podded bush bean. It is early and a heavy yielder, has a showy yellow pod which makes it popular with the market gardeners. It also resists rust remarkably well, which is a great recommendation in some sections.

BEANS		Postpaid prices		(See Page 8)	
		Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3lbs.
Dwarf or Bush, Green Pod Snap.					
Black Valentine . Very early; resembles Round Pod Valentine.	5	15	45	1.25	
Stringless Green Pod . Very prolific and tender; round pod.	7	15	45	1.25	
Early Six Weeks . Early, flat pod.	5	15	45	1.25	
Field's First Early . Very early, large, flat pod, heavy yielder.	10	18	60	1.50	
Giant Stringless Green Pod . Round pod.	5	15	45	1.25	
Refugee, or 1000 to 1 . Late, heavy yielding, round pod.	5	15	45	1.25	
Round Pod Valentine . A splendid well known early variety.	5	15	45	1.25	
BEANS				(See Page 8)	
Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Pod	Pkt.	1/4 @.	lb.	3lbs.	
Challenge Black Wax . Small round pod, prolific, very early.	5	15	45	1.25	
Davis' White Kidney Wax . Large, flat pod; good shelling or snap.	5	15	45	1.25	
Golden Wax . Medium size, flat pod of good quality.	7	15	45	1.25	
New Stringless Yellow Pod . Medium pod, prolific, late.	5	15	45	1.25	
Perfection Wax . Large, long, straight pod, prolific, late.	5	15	45	1.25	
Round Pod Kidney Wax . Extra good.	10	18	60	1.50	
Sure Crop Wax . Long pod, fine.	10	18	60	1.50	
Wardwell's Kidney Wax . Early, large flat pod; does not rust.	5	15	45	1.25	
Pencil Pod Black Wax . Round pod for home use.	5	15	45	1.25	
BEANS				(See Page 10)	
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.	3lbs.	
Wilson's Bush Lima . (See page 7).	10	20	70		
Burpee's Bush Lima . Good bean, but requires long season.	5	15	45	1.25	
Dreer's Bush Lima . Quality and yield good, bush low and spreading.	5	15	45	1.25	
Dwarf Horticultural . Shell bean.	5	15	45	1.25	
Fordhook Bush Lima . Best large-podded bush lima.	7	18	60	1.50	
Henderson's Bush Lima . Very prolific, small bean.	5	15	45	1.25	
Red Kidney . Used as shell bean.	5	10	35	.90	
White Kidney . Similar to above but has white seeds.	5	10	35	.90	

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Fordhook Bush Lima

Field Beans

Tepary Beans. They look much like the navy beans except that they are more flattened in shape and slightly smaller. They swell more in cooking. It is estimated that two pounds of Teparies will make as large a dish of cooked beans as three pounds of navies. Their great value however, is in their ability to grow and make a good crop in extremely dry weather, when practically all other crops would fail. If you have some friends or relatives in the dry country, it would be a fine thing to send them a start of these beans for trial.

Our seed is dry land grown on about ten inches of rainfall per year. You should plant them just like any other beans, only possibly thinner. Use about ten pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in rows three feet apart.

Mexican Pinto. Extremely popular in the west, where it ranks almost equal with the Tepary in standing dry weather conditions. Best for winter use. Very high food value.

Among the navies or soup beans we offer the **White Wonder**, which grows an erect bush, yield heavy and I don't suppose among this class of beans there is a better variety. **Great Northern** is another fine bean for winter use. It also yields abundantly and the quality is above the average. The dry bean of this variety is inclined to be flat and shaped like the Dutch Caseknife pole bean but not as large. It is an early sort and is very popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Postpaid Prices on Field Beans

White Wonder. An improvement on the old navy field bean.....	5	10	35	.90
Tepary. Dry weather navy bean.....	5	10	35	.90
Great Northern	5	15	45	1.20
Mixed Pinto	5	10	35	.90

Pole Lima Beans

One of the most reliable pole limas, at least for the middle west, is the **Extra Early Lima**. It is the old fashioned "Butter Bean." Henderson's Bush Lima is the bush form of the same thing and is also known by some as the "Butter Bean." The dry seed of both are exactly alike.

I know of nothing that will outyield this **Extra Early Lima**. The pods simply hang in clusters and bunches. The great point with this bean is that you are always sure of a crop. It bears a small white bean of good quality, which for winter use is fine.

Among the large white limas, or true limas, is the **King Lima of the Garden Lima**. For food value it has no equal except in limas in its own particular class. Sometimes it is a little late for this section and will not make a crop. If this is the case with you grow bush limas. Fordhook Bush Lima is a good early large seeded variety and Wilson's Bush Lima is another.

Another similar to King Lima is **Seibert's Lima**. There is really not much difference in these two varieties, but as there is some call for Seibert's Lima we carry it. It is some smaller than King Lima and I think some earlier.

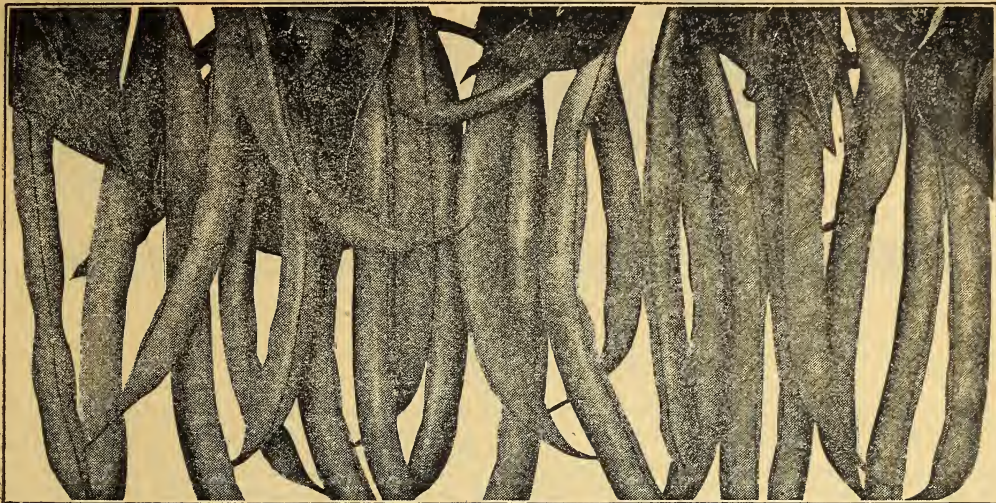
Wax Podded Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax is a magnificent bean. Very long, broad pods of the highest quality. There is no pole bean that produces a more handsome pod than this one.

Golden Cluster Wax is a white-seeded variety which is a big advantage. The quality is fine. It is a popular pole bean.

Postpaid Prices on Pole Beans

Green Podded	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
Cutshort or Cornhill. Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late.....	5	15	45	1.25
Dutch Case Knife. Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific	5	15	45	1.25
Horticultural or Cranberry. Medium long pods; late.....	5	15	45	1.25
Improved Missouri Wonder. Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality....	10	20	65	
Kentucky Wonder. Long pod; early 7	15	50	1.35	
White Creaseback. Small pod, late...	5	15	45	1.25
Lazy Wife. Late except in south...	5	15	50	
White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. Medium large pod, fair yielder...	5	15	45	1.25
Golden Cluster Wax. Medium early 7	15	50	1.35	
Wax Podded.				
Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods long and broad. Quality fine, early...	7	15	50	1.35
Extra Early Lima. Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima...	5	15	45	1.25
King Lima. Large, high quality...	5	15	45	1.25
Seibert's Early Lima. Earlier than King Lima; of high quality.....	5	15	45	1.25



A good representation of Round Pod Kidney Wax. See Page 9 Pole Beans

The beauty of the pole beans is that they bear much heavier than bunch beans and keep on bearing all fall. They are more work and not so early as bunch beans, but the enormous yield and high quality will well repay you for all your trouble. Many of the varieties of the highest quality can be had only in the pole form. They can be used either as green beans to cook pod and all, or they can be left for shelled beans.

Improved Missouri Wonder. Of the pole beans proper I like this variety best of all. It is a variety that originated near here, in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young.

Next to the Missouri Wonder I like the **Kentucky Wonder** best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pods light green; bean is brown.

There is also a bean advertised as **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder**, which we find to be the same as Burger's Stringless, but it is a good bean under either name. It is a very early and tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight and tender. Probably the earliest of all pole beans, and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Among the white seeded varieties is the **White Creaseback**. It does better in the south than in the north, in fact is very popular down there. The seed being white it makes a good bean for winter.

It is not without its faults, however, and we do not recommend it strongly. In its place I would suggest White-Seeded Kentucky Won-

der or Dutch Caseknife. The **Dutch Caseknife** has proved its worth and is one of the most popular white-seeded pole beans.

It bears a white kidney shaped bean, rather flat and is one of the best for winter use. The pod is broad and flat, about as long and wide as a caseknife blade. It is an early variety and is good for either snap beans or shelling.

One of the old favorites is **Horticultural or Cranberry**, which is sometimes called, "Bird Egg." The bean is large and very rich flavor. It is rather late but a heavy yielder and is better for "snaps" than for shelling.

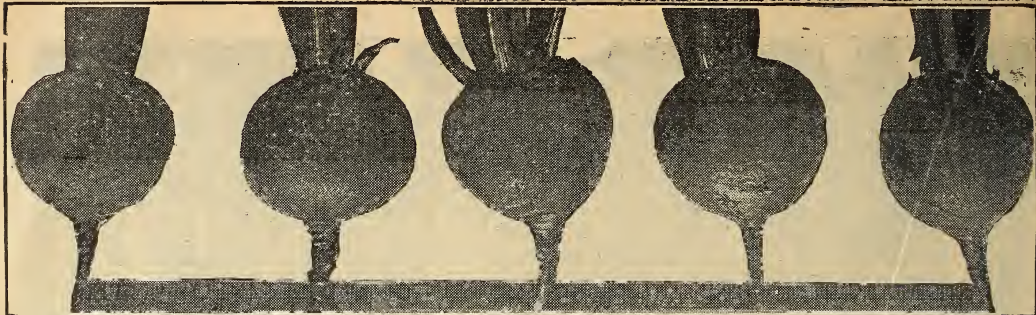
For a "cornhill" bean the **Cut-short** or **Cornhill** is more generally used than other varieties.

It is not much good as a snap bean but is well liked as a bean for winter use. The dry bean is speckled and the variety known by some as the **Speckled Cut-short**. It is a medium late in season.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



A Good Strain of Crimson Globe

Table Beets

Rich soil is very important in growing beets if you want earliness and quality. For the first crop plant the seed early, as early as you can make garden. Later plantings can be made at intervals of three or four weeks. Use the beets while young. Do not allow them to stand until they are overgrown for they will then be woody and of poor quality.

The varieties we list cover all types and will answer every purpose. The *Blood Turnip* is an old standard variety that has many friends. It is medium sized, with rounding top and a medium large tap root. Bright red flesh zoned with white. It is a good keeper and for winter use should be planted during the latter part of June.

Among the earlier varieties is *Eclipse* or *Extra Early Eclipse* which is probably one of the best for home use. It is round or slightly

pointed in shape; early, quick growing and tender. It always sold well on the market for me. Planted late it is a good variety for winter use.

Crosby's Egyptian is another early variety, very tender, smooth, a small tap root and for early market is hard to beat. It has a rounding flat root, bright red flesh slightly zoned. This is an improvement on the old *Extra Early Flat Egyptian* which really is no earlier and much smaller. It is flat in shape, small tap and somewhat irregular in shape. Frankly, the name is what sells it and my advice would be to take Crosby's instead.

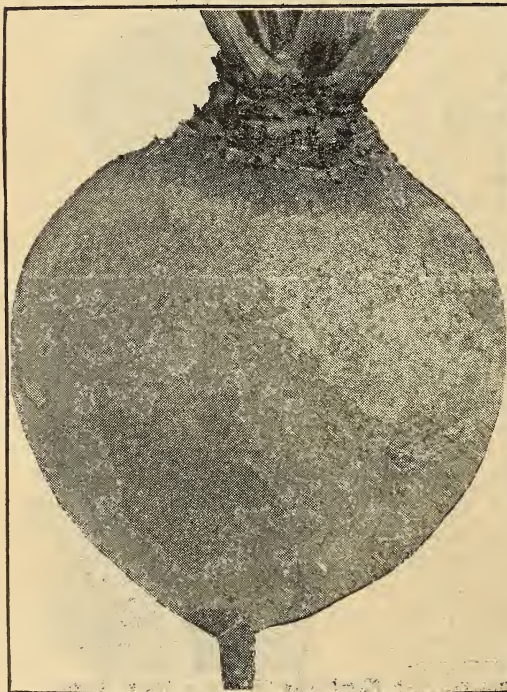
Any of these varieties are all right for canning but some prefer a medium sized globe shaped beet for this purpose. If this is what you want take *Crimson Globe* or *Detroit Dark Red*. There is nothing prettier than either of these varieties canned whole when about half grown and you will also find that there is nothing that will equal them in quality when put up in this way. *Crimson Globe* is a bright red in color, slightly zoned. *Detroit Dark Red* is a very dark red both inside and out. Either of these varieties make a handsome beet for bunching for market. For both attractiveness and quality they are hard to beat.

Another good variety for winter use and for pickling is *Long Blood*. It is extremely dark red with no zoning to speak of. It is a late variety requiring all seasons to mature in. It is well worth growing if you want a tender dark red beet for pickling.

We have a new variety all our own that we have been working on for several years. This is the *New Blood Red*.

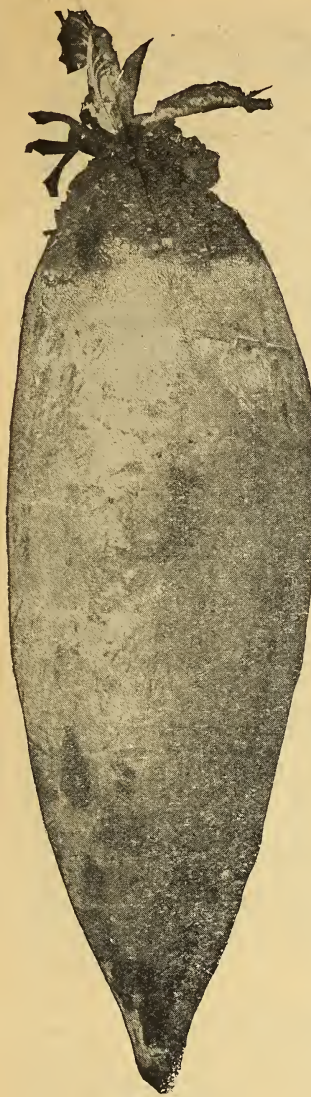
This beet is shaped about like *Eclipse*, that is a globe. It is remarkably uniform in every way. It is beautiful blood red and under ordinary conditions shows no rings, zones or marbeling. Just solid blood red all through.

	For Table Use	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Blood Turnip</i> . Main crop; roots flat	7	15	45	1.50	
<i>Crimson Globe</i> . Smooth, globe-shaped, medium early	10	20	50	1.50	
<i>Crosby's Egyptian</i> . Early, smooth flat, globe-shaped, bright red	7	15	45	1.50	
<i>Detroit Dark Red</i> . Early, dark red, round, smooth	10	20	50	1.50	
<i>Eclipse</i> . (Special Strain). Early, bright red, globe-shaped	10	20	50	1.50	
<i>Extra Early Flat Egyptian</i> . Very early, small tops	7	15	45	1.35	
<i>Long Blood</i> . Late; flesh dark red	7	15	45	1.35	
<i>Blood Red</i> . Dark red flesh	15				



Eclipse

Stock Beets and Mangel Wurzels



Stock Beets

Some people call them cow beets, but then whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still, I don't know as they are any more necessary to the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will now thrive on them pretty nearly as well as on alfalfa and sheep will just about live on them all winter.

They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took 12 tons of them off of an acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is no trick at all to raise thirty tons per acre of them. They are not hard to grow at all. Plant

the seed in April or the first part of May in rows any convenient width. I have had them in rows 12 inches apart and from that on up to corn row width and I got about the same yield per acre whichever way they were planted, for the wider apart I planted them the larger they grew. They should be thinned out to about ten inches apart in the row. Just about room to get a hoe between the plants.

As they grow almost entirely above ground they are very easily harvested. They should be left to stand until there is frost enough to kill the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar, or root house, just so they are safe from hard

freezing, and fed all winter. Use about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Seeds can be put in by hand but a drill is better.

There's really no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will, any of them, yield enough, if given good soil and good care, and there's no amount of difference in feeding value.

The *Mammoth Long Red* is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well and is easily handled. The *Giant Feeding Sugar* looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following *Sludstrup* and *Long Red*.

The *Golden Tankard* is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape and sets entirely on top of the ground. The *Eckendorfers*, which come both yellow and red, are about the same way.

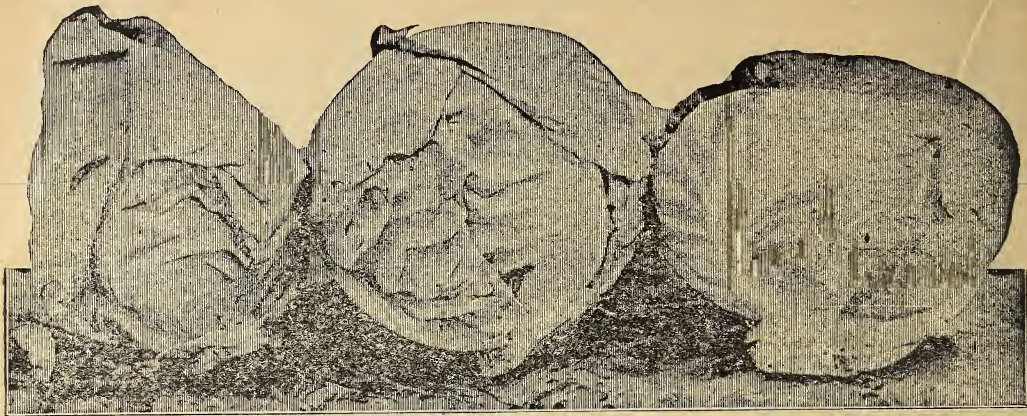
Postpaid Prices

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5lbs.
<i>Giant Feeding Sugar</i> . Rich in protein and sugar-----	7	25	80	3.75
<i>Golden Tankard Mangel</i> . Medium size, easily harvested-----	7	25	80	3.75
<i>Genuine Sugar Beet</i> , formerly Klein's Wanzleben-----	7	25	80	3.75
<i>Mammoth Long Red Mangel</i> . Yields enormously, large and long-----	10	25	90	4.25
<i>Giant Sludstrup</i> . Very high feeding value; yields well-----	10	25	90	4.25



Stock Beets Are Easily Harvested

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Early Jersey Wakefield

The Norseman

All Head Early

Three Good Standard Early Varieties

I consider the *Norseman* the best of all varieties of early cabbage. You will find it fully described elsewhere.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the *Early Jersey Wakefield*. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand the frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as *Etampes*, *Express*, *Lightning*, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The *Norseman* has the same thick, smooth leaves as the *Wakefield*, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed and is larger and heavier than *Wakefield*.

The *Charleston Wakefield* or large *Wakefield*, is simply a large selection from the true, *Early Jersey Wakefield* and is similar in every way except being a little larger and a little later. *Early Winningstadt* is pointed like the *Wakefield*, but not near so early. It is an old favorite, but has been largely superseded by the *Wakefield*.

The *Copenhagen* is a new variety recently introduced from Denmark which is quite early and at the same time is a good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe-shaped; but in season it follows right after *Wakefield*. It is of the same general class as the *Norseman*. It is very highly spoken of and bids fair to be one of the leading varieties.

Another good early or second early cabbage is the *Glory of Enkhuizen*, a new variety from Holland. It looks like the *Norseman* and has the same deep, solid globe-shaped head, but is not so early.

The largest of all the flat-headed type of early cabbage is the *All Head Early*. It is perhaps a week later than *Early Jersey Wakefield*, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds each remarkably sure to head and a great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also often used as a late cabbage by planting it late.

Henderson's Early Summer is similar to the *All Head Early*, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. *Early Flat Dutch* is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the *All Head Early* the best of the group.

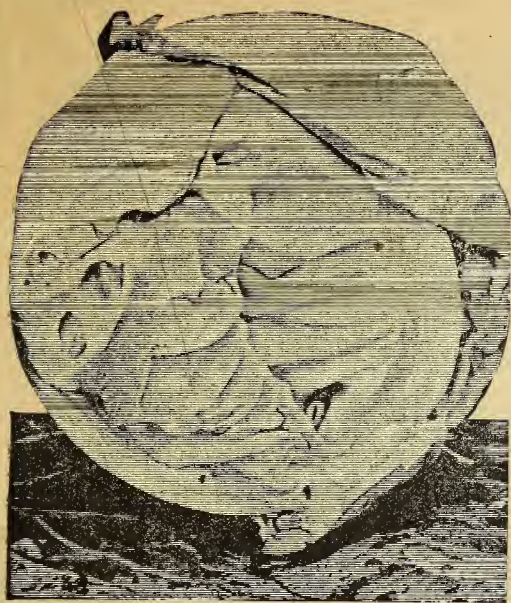
Succession is slightly later than *All Head Early*, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large, quite flat on top, fine quality, a heavy yielder and a good seller, but will not keep well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market and generally brings good prices.

Postpaid Prices

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early and Second Early.		
<i>All Head Early</i> . Large flat heads, full in center, second early	10	60
<i>All Seasons</i> . Mid-summer or late	7	50
<i>Charleston or Large Wakefield</i> . Follows <i>Jersey Wakefield</i> , pointed	10	60
<i>Copenhagen Market</i> . Early, medium large, round heads	10	75
<i>Danish Summer Ballhead</i> . Very hard, round heads	15	1.00
<i>Early Flat Dutch</i> . Midseason, flat	7	50
<i>Early Jersey Wakefield</i> . Extreme early, pointed heads	10	60
<i>Early Spring</i> . Very early, round	7	50
<i>Glory of Enkhuizen</i> . Medium early, globe-shaped head	10	70
<i>Early Winningstadt</i> . Medium early, pointed heads	10	60
<i>Henderson's Early Summer</i> . Flat head, medium size	5	50
<i>Norseman</i> . Early round heads, best early cabbage grown	20	1.00

Premium Flat Dutch. Late Cabbage

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



The Norseman. New Early Cabbage

Postpaid price: Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early cabbage. But the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had all the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on the early cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything that we had in America.

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much, if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid.) It differs from All Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round close-fitting leaves like Wakefield, which fold in rather than turn out.

It is much hardier than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of Norseman.

Danish Summer Ballhead

Of all the mid-season or intermediate varieties of cabbage, I know of none that is any nearer perfection than *Danish Summer Ballhead*. Glory of Enkhuizen is as good but no better. In fact I think the two are about the same thing.

They both originated in Denmark among a class of farmers whose principal crops are truck crops, and cabbage the most important of these. Instead of spreading over a great number of varieties of cabbage as we do they only grow half a dozen varieties or so and have bred these up to a high state of perfection.

Among their varieties are the two above mentioned, Norseman, three or four strains of Hollander or Danish Roundhead, Copenhagen and a few more of minor importance.

Anything that is good enough for them can be depended on. Danish Summer Ballhead grows a good sized head, is round, very solid, the leaves closely overlapping and the quality above reproach.

It is not a variety for winter storage but is to be used during the growing season, just like any other early or intermediate variety. Plant it early or late just as you like. It is good any time. It fits in best to follow Norseman.

Do not confuse Danish Summer Ballhead with Danish Ballhead or Hollander. As far as quality or yield are concerned they are about equal. The Hollander or Danish Ballhead is the late variety and the one to grow for storage and winter use.

Postpaid prices Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c 1 oz. \$1.00



Danish Summer Ballhead. Just like Norseman but later and larger

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



This a bonafide picture of a load of market gardening. I used it in some of first many years ago. We are still selling this same so I believe this picture is good yet.

Late Cabbage

My late cabbage seed is all American grown except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below consists of mostly standard, well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown above has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage, and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.

I have the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage is the *Premium Late Flat Dutch*. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The *Large American Drumhead* is very similar, but is sometimes coarse and always very large, but not so uniform nor so fine quality.

Surehead Cabbage grown by me when I was catalogues I printed and that has been a good strain of *Surehead*—just as good as it ever was—

The *Surehead* is one of the best all-round cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine-grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the *Premium Late Flat Dutch* is that the *Surehead* is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally of fine quality.

In the northern states the *Hollander* or *Danish Ballhead*, is very popular. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid and is said to keep until cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark, and have the true type. We use the "Short-stem" strain which is used almost exclusively by large growers.

A large, late, coarse variety is the *Giant Drumhead*, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and for growing for kraut factories. *All Seasons* is a large flat cabbage of the drumhead type and is good for fall planting, but not late enough to keep well for winter use, as it rots easily around the stem.

Postpaid Prices on Cabbage Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
<i>Cornbelt. Large, solid, flat heads, good keeper</i> -----	10	70	2.25
<i>Giant Drumhead. Very late, of immense size; heads rather loose</i> -----	7	50	
<i>Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Hard heading variety; does well north</i> -----	10	70	2.25
<i>Large American Drumhead. Large, late, flat head</i> -----	7	50	
<i>Mammoth Red Rock. Splendid for pickles and cold slaw</i> -----	7	50	
<i>Premium Flat Dutch. Large, solid, flat head, good keeper</i> -----	10	60	
<i>Savoy. Leaves crumpled and twisted</i> -----	7	50	
<i>Succession. Midseason or late; rounding flat head</i> -----	7	50	
<i>Surehead. Large, flat head, good yielder and good quality</i> -----	10	60	2.00
<i>Volga. Large, round head, sweet</i> -----	10		

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Three Hard to Beat

Tomato, Redhead (See page 48) *Pkt. 20 cents, 1/5 oz. \$1.00, oz. \$4.00.*

Cabbage, Norseman (See page 14) *Pkt. 20 cents, 1/2 oz 60 cents, oz. \$1.00.*

Onion, Mountain Danvers (see page 31) *Pkt. 15 cents, oz. 45 cents, 1/4 lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50.*

One packet each of the Onion, Cabbage, and Tomato, 45 cents.

All of the above postpaid.

GOLDEN BANTAM

FIELD'S
FIRST
EARLY

SURE CROP WAX

Postpaid Prices

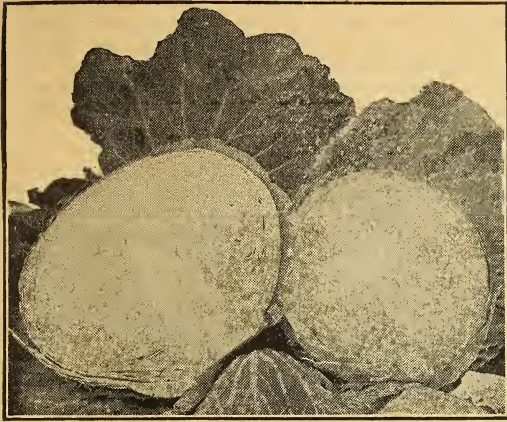
Your choice of any on this page. *Per packet 10 cents, ¼ lb. 18 cents, 1 lb. 60 cents, 3 pounds \$1.60.*

One packet each, 4 in all, 30 cents. One quarter pound each, 55 cents. One pound each, \$1.80. All postpaid.

For description of the beans see pages 7, 8, and 9 and of the corn, page 46.

**WILSON'S
BUSH LIMA**

A.B.F. CO.

**Hollander or Danish Ballhead**

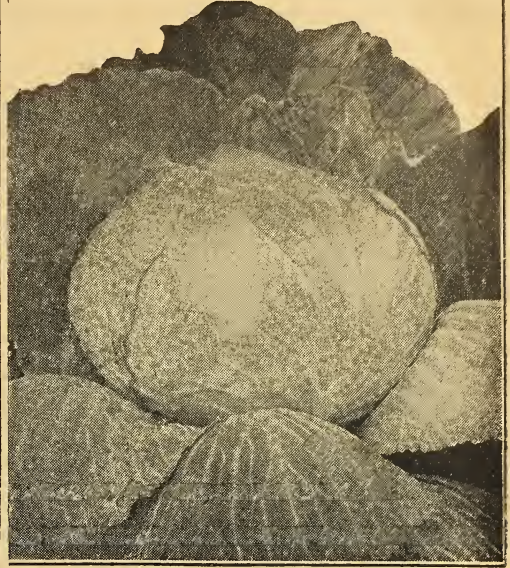
(Prices on previous page)

Late Cabbage (Continued)

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered, is the **Corn Belt Cabbage**, especially for the great central states. I have always made cabbage a leading market crop and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt," and in majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage.

We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but they have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop.

What is wanted is a late cabbage that

**Allhead Early**

(Prices on previous page)

is hardy enough to stand the adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can now offer you. The photo given below will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead, but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When it is grown it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typically rough-and-ready western product and has the true get-there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late cabbage of eastern sorts try this one.

**Cornbelt Cabbage. The Best Variety for the Great Central States.** (Prices on previous page)

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Oxheart or Guerande Table Carrots

The most popular variety for arden use is the *Oxheart*, which is an early, short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core.

Another just as good in every way and just as early is the *Chantenay*. In fact I think it is a little earlier than the *Oxheart*. It is a trifle longer, very smooth and free from side roots and the quality is fine.

If you would prefer a larger variety, one that will yield better, you will probably be suited with *Danver's Half Long*. This is a larger carrot than either of the above, has more of a pointed root, but the quality is just as good. It is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York market.

The *Long Orange* is rather a long, smooth carrot, as its name would indicate. Color a deeper orange than most other table varieties.

The quality is exceptionally fine. It will not yield quite as heavy as the *Danver's Half Long*.

The varieties of carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. The most popular varieties are *White Vosges* and *Yellow Belgian*.

White Vosges is also listed under the name of *Improved Short White*. It is a short, heavy carrot, makes splendid yields and is easily harvested. The *Yellow Belgian* is a much lighter shade of yellow than the table varieties. Will grow from a foot to 16 inches long and makes a heavy yield. It seems to be a little more popular than *White Vosges*, but just why I do not know, as we find the yield and feeding value practically the same. My advice is to plant plenty of these stock carrots for as cereals advance in price, stockmen will find it necessary to feed heavier of root crops.



Danver's
Half
Long

Postpaid Prices on Carrot Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Chantenay</i> . Early and tender, medium size, stump root.....	7	20	55	1.50
<i>Danver's Half Long</i> . Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality....	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Long Orange</i> . Late, very tender....	7	20	55	1.50
<i>Oxheart</i> . Short, stump root, early....	10	20	50	1.50
<i>White Belgian</i> . Pointed; for stock....	5	15	40	1.20
<i>White Vosges</i> . Late stock carrot....	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Yellow Belgian</i> . Like <i>White Belgian</i>	5	15	40	1.20

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Celery

If you want really first class celery grow it yourself. There is no vegetable that grows tough, stale and tasteless so quick, when shipped and offered for sale at the stores as does celery.

Many eople do not know what good celery is simply because they have always depended on this kind for their supply and have never tasted good, crisp, tender celery fresh from the garden.

It is not hard to grow. We will send you a booklet telling you just how we do it. Ordinary garden soil will grow it and furnish you just as fine quality as you could wish for.

We list three well standard varieties, the Golden Self Bleaching, White Plume and Giant Pascal.

A prominent authorrtty on celery growing states that fully 85 per cent of the celery grown in this country is the Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume and that 75 per cent of the commercial crop offered is the Golden Self Bleaching. This does not speak very well for the balance of a long list of about two hundred varieties listed by the different seedsmen of this country.

And speaking the other way about it is a splendid recommendation for Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume which, all things considered, are hard to beat.

Golden Self Bleaching is the most popular of the three varieties we list and as stated above furnishes 75 per cent of the commercial crop. It ships well, looks well, is easily grown and the quality is good. It is golden yellow in color easily bleaching to a creamy white.

White Plume comes next in importance and is an early variety, earlier than Golden Self Bleaching and bleaches to a pure white. For an early crop this is a good one with the quality possibly a little ahead of Golden Self Bleaching. However, I am not going to commit myself strongly on this point for you might not agree with me.

If you are not going to store for winter use either of these varieties are the ones you should use. Neither of them will keep well for winter use. Golden Self Bleaching it is stated can be carried into early winter but I am inclined to believe it would be best to grow a variety specially adapted for this purpose **Giant Pascal** is the best in this class. It is a rank grower, hardy, disease resistant, but is not ready for use until stored when it will produces celery of the finest quality.

Postpaid Prices on Celery Seed

American Grown	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Giant Pascal. Large, late variety	7	40	1.25	
Golden Self Bleaching. A creamy white, easy to bleach	10	75	2.25	
White Plume. Tender, delicate flavor	10	50	1.50	



This picture represents a good strain of **Golden Self Bleaching Celery** that is now grown for us in California. It is very often there is more difference between two strains of the same variety than there is between two varieties. Thus a variety name does not mean much unless it is backed up by a good strain or stock.

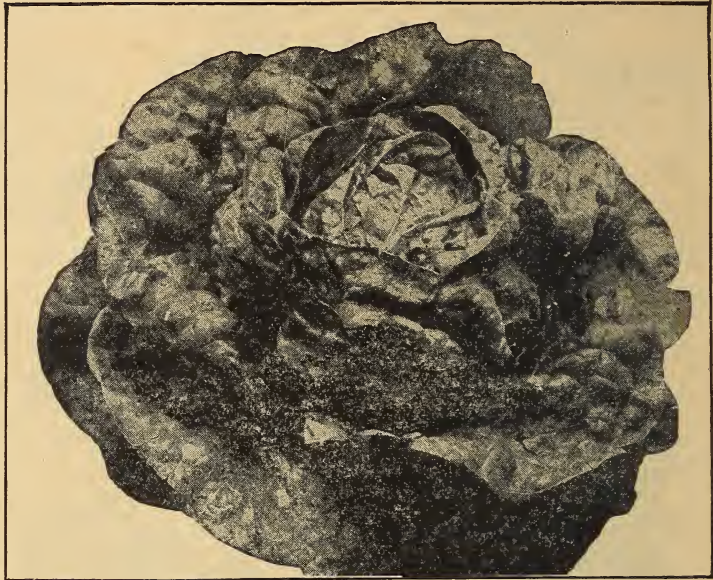
For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Lettuce

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the *Simpson*, or, as it is generally called, *Blackseeded Simpson*. It does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or cabbage-leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you use *May King*. It is the earliest and tenderest of the cabbage-head varieties and if well tended on rich ground, will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine, rich buttery flavor.

Another good head lettuce is the *Hanson*, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. Is the largest of all the curled varieties, dark green leaves outside and creamy white inside. Leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head, large as an early cabbage.



Black Seeded Simpson

A splendid loose leaf variety

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the *Prize Head*, which is about the same as *Simpson*, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak" or "All Cream."

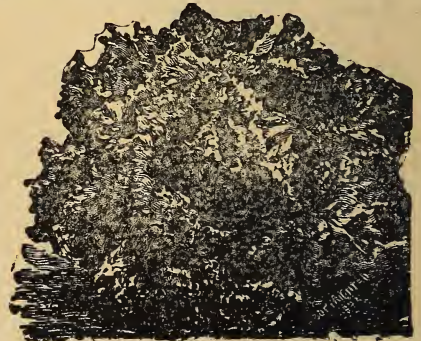
In the true cabbage head or smooth-leaved lettuce there is the *May King*, which I have already mentioned, *California Cream Butter* and the *Big Boston*. The *California Cream Butter* is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor.

The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for early shipment north, use the *Big Boston*.

California Cream Butter

Postpaid Prices

Head Lettuce	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.			
<i>Big Boston</i> . Large, butter head, good shipper	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Bronze Head</i> . High quality	7	15	45	1.35
<i>California Cream Butter</i> . Smooth leaf and small head, fine quality	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Hanson</i> . Cabbage head type; good summer variety	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Iceberg</i> . Crisp head variety; large	7	15	45	1.35
<i>May King</i> . Early, butter-head type	10	20	55	1.50
<i>New York or Wonderful</i> . Dark green, solid head	7	15	45	1.35
<i>White Heart Cos</i> . Elongated head, medium size	7	15	45	1.35
Loose Leaf Lettuce				
<i>Black Seeded Simpson</i> . Large, early, loose head	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Grand Rapids</i> . Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Prizehead</i> . Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching	10	20	55	1.50



Iceberg A good head variety

(Continued on next page)

Lettuce (Continued from page 20)

Still another head variety is *Hartford Bronze Head*. This is a little larger than the California Cream Butter and for quality there is absolutely nothing on the list that will beat it. The color is against it for market, it resembling Prize Head in this respect. If you are fond of lettuce and want something exceptionally good for your own table, be sure and grow some of this splendid variety.

Another head variety, large, same shape and size, is *Iceburg*. The leaves are lighter green and are tinged with red at edge. The ribs are rather coarse, but quality is exceptionally good.

Out in the western coast in California, *New York* or *Wonderful* seems to be a very popular head variety. The leaves are a very dark green, in fact, this is a noticeable characteristic. They are rather curly, something like Hanson.

For greenhouse use there is nothing better than *Grand Rapids*. *May King* and *California Cream Butter* also force well and are good as head lettuce, but *Grand Rapids* is away in the lead as a forcing variety. Heads loose, leaves very curly and is desirable for garnishing on this account. The strain I have is especially used for forcing. A peculiarity is a very hard shell on the seed, making it difficult to germinate and often a poor stand is the result. It should be planted thick and handled carefully for this reason. An entirely distinct type known

as *Cos Lettuce*, is extensively grown in Europe, but little known here. We have an excellent strain, the *White-Heart Cos*. If grown right it has a rich buttery flavor that is hardly equaled by any other variety. When plants get good size tie top of leaves together so it will bleach and be tender.

How to Grow Head Lettuce

Plant the seed early.

Plant on rich soil.

Give plenty of room.

Cultivate frequently to conserve the moisture, or if you are fixed to do so, irrigate.

There it all is in a " nutshell." Anyone can grow head lettuce if they will observe the above.

Late planting will produce head lettuce but it is so much easier to grow if planted early so it will mature before hot dry summer weather.

Plant in the open just as soon as you can make garden, or better yet, plant late in the fall and the seed will come up fine in the spring. Or start the plants in the house or hot-bed and transplant to the garden four or five weeks later.

Space the plants not less than a foot apart each way. Plant on good rich garden soil. This is important. You cannot grow head lettuce on poor soil. Be sure you plant a head variety. We tell which they are in the description.

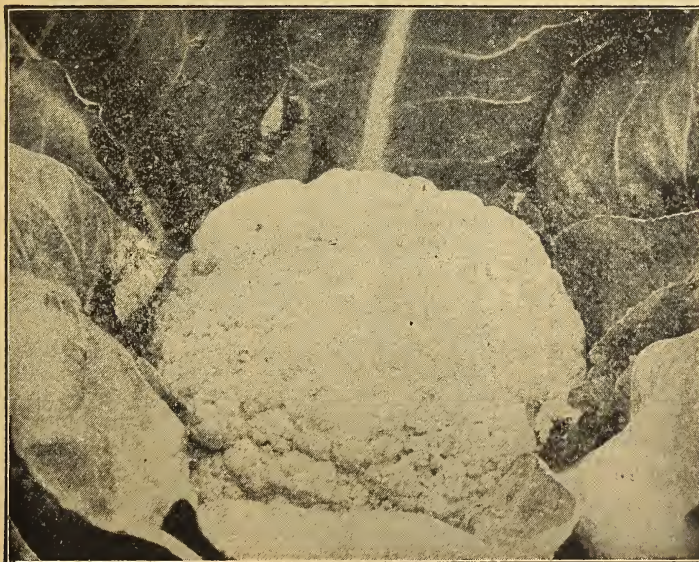
The earliest of all the standard varieties everywhere is the *Early Snowball*. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass. *Danish Perfection* is a new strain much like Snowball, but better in some ways.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is the *Early Dwarf Erfurt*. It is not quite so early as Snowball, but larger and heavier. It is very shortstemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the *Dry Weather*, or *Copenhagen*, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size, and very sure to head.

Prices of Cauliflower

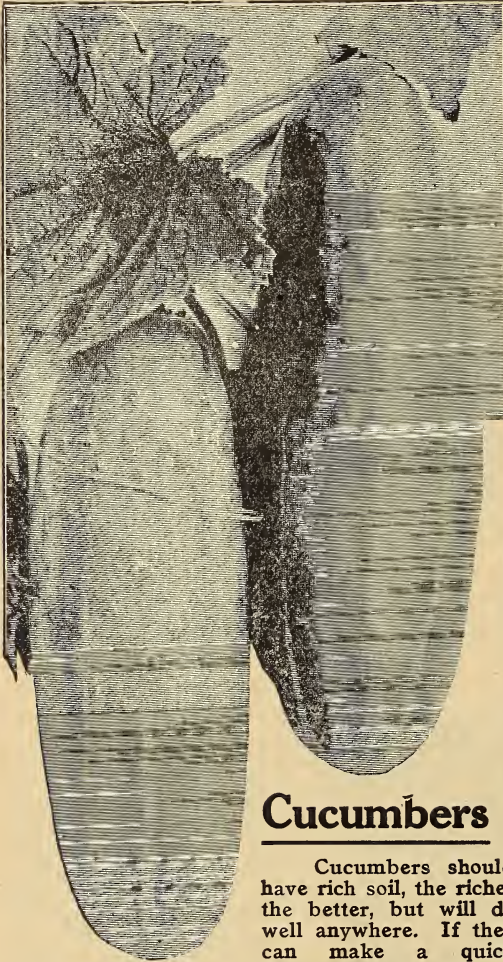
Dry Weather (Copenhagen)	Pkt. 1/4 Oz.	Oz.
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt	25	1.00 3.00
Snowball	15	.75 2.50
Danish Perfection	20	.85 2.50
	20	.85 2.50



Cauliflower—Early Snowball

Cauliflower

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth, and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot dry weather, so should be started as early as possible and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and I know I can suit you.



Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have rich soil, the richer the better, but will do well anywhere. If they can make a quick

Evergreen

growth they are more

likely to keep out of the way of the bugs. Plant about as early as you would corn and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs are through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby and crooked sometimes. When they start to bear keep them picked as vines will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs.

Cucumbers are usually classified as slicers and picklers. Picklers are more prolific than slicers, bear abundantly and do not grow as large. This is just what you want. Pick them whenever they reach the size you like. Do not pull them off but cut the stem with a knife or pair of shears. After they reach a size for the table the seed cavity is large and the seed hard.

The slicers, or those for table use, are meatier, have fewer seed and are larger and much better flavored. Some varieties, to an extent, combine the desirable qualities of both classes but it is unreasonable to expect the best in both in the same cucumber.

The nearest we have to an all purpose variety is the *Evergreen*. It is first of all a pick-

ler but will grow a very nice medium sized cucumber for table use. It is a dark green in color and while small makes fine pickles. It is one of our heaviest sellers. There is another splendid variety that is used a great deal as an all purpose variety and that is the *Long Green* or Improved Long Green as some catalog it.

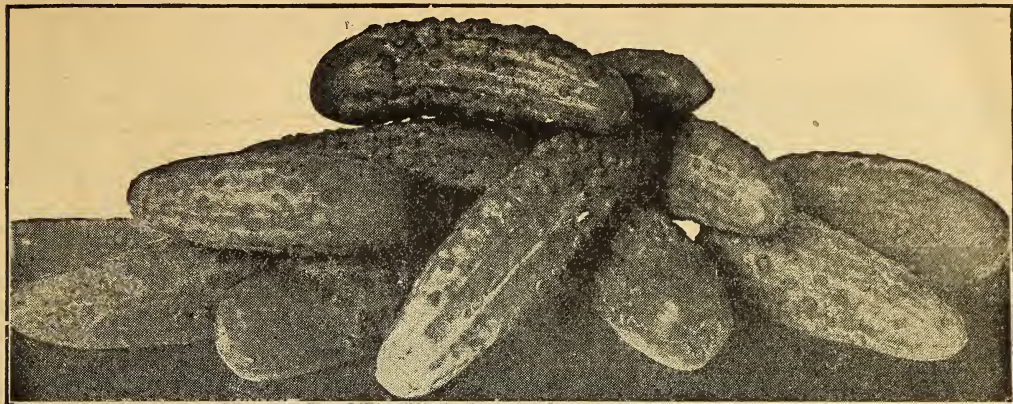
If you want a long slender pickle this will answer although it does not yield as many as the regular pickle varieties. As a slicer it is a long dark green, almost seedless variety, that is excellent for home use or will carry well to market. A cross between the Long Green and White Spine is the *Davis Perfect* which has made a big reputation as a forcing variety and is also good to grow in the open. It does not yield as heavy as the Long Green but is a beautiful cucumber and if you want something fancy in a slicer this is the one.

One of the most perfect cucumbers as far as appearance is concerned is the *Emerald*. It is a beautiful dark green of good length, very



Henderson's Perfected White Spine

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Chicago Pickle

Cucumbers

(Continued)

smooth having no spines or knobs. When shipped it does not remain firm but becomes springy and fades to a lighter green. A much better variety is a cross between this one and the Extra Early White Spine, the *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*. This one inherits from the Emerald the fancy dark green color and from the other parent, earliness, heavy bearing and high quality.

Our grower in Colorado has a larger acreage out of this one than any other variety on the list. As a heavy and continuous bearer of the finest slicers you could wish for, it has no equal, and we strongly recommend it.

Among the slicers the White Spine type is the most popular. There is a big family of them and the name has been used for everything from a scrubby, good for nothing stock, to the very highest quality in slicing or table varieties. For our *White Spine* we use the Arlington strain. It is early, of good quality, is a good shipper and has been an old standby for a long time. It is of medium length, tapering and shades to a lighter green at the end.

Cool and Crisp is another one of this big family and is a long, slender cucumber, but you don't need it as long as you can get the Arlington strain, or what is much better still, the *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*.

White Pearl, or as some call it, White Wonder, is an oddity in cucumbers being a creamy white, of good quality and makes a very nice medium sized slicer. *Goliath* is a good slicer but a shy bearer and is of immense size, very often 18 inches long.

Among the varieties grown especially for pickles we have the Evergreen mentioned above, which is a good one, good for Dills or smaller sizes; the *Everbearing*, a short early sort that makes beautiful little pickles and bears well. Then there is the *Chicago Pickle*, one of the most popular in the country. As is the case with any good, well known variety there are a large number of strains which vary a little or not at all from the original. There is no sense in listing more than one of them so we have picked

out what is considered the best strain. It is a variety developed by the pickle factories.

There are a number of early varieties which can be used for either slicers or pickles. They should however, be planted mostly for the first early mess of slicers. It is mighty nice to have a few on your own vines when the grocer is charging from ten to fifteen cents for spongy shipped in slicers.

I think probably *Early Cyclone* is the earliest one. It is rather small but the vines are loaded with them and coming on when you are hungry for cucumbers they certainly do taste good. *Early Russian* is another, some larger but in common with all these extra early varieties it turns yellow quickly and should be used while comparatively small.

I think *Early Cluster* is probably the best in this class, to be used as a slicer or if planted late it is good to cut pickles from. When ready for the table it is from three to five inches long and makes a good slicer.

The variety of cucumber to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making good slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for picklers, so in order to get what you want, you should grow from two to three or possibly four varieties.

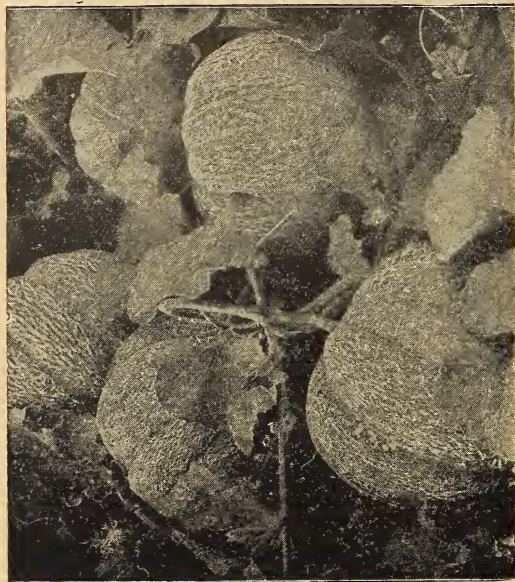
Postpaid Prices on Cucumbers

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Chicago Pickle</i> . Short, pickling sort	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Cool and Crisp</i> . Early strain of White Spine	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Davis' Perfect</i> . Long, green slicer	10	15	50	1.50
<i>Early Cluster</i> . Short, good slicer	10	15	50	1.50
<i>Early Cyclone</i> . Earliest of all, small	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Russian</i> . Early and short, good pickle	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Emerald</i> . Large, late slicing, green	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Evergreen</i> . Medium size, good all purpose variety	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Everbearing</i> . Rather short. Early Russian superior	10	15	50	1.50
<i>Goliath</i> . Very large, late variety	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Henderson's Perfected White Spine</i> . Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Long Green</i> . Large long slicing	10	20	55	1.50
<i>White Pearl</i> . Medium size, good for slicing	7	15	45	1.35
<i>White Spine</i> . Medium long slicer, good cropper	10	15	50	1.50

For Prices on Larger Quantities see

Special Market Garden Price List

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes



Perfection

I take a special pride in my muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can, and does furnish better seed than I do. Some, I grow myself and some is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some like Hackensack, I have grown in the east, the native home of that melon. Better seed can be grown here in Iowa from others, like Osage and Emerald Gem. The various types of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colo., from where I have my seed grown by specialist. It is the best that can be had, is saved from selected melons, such as bring a fancy price on the market. No culls, frost-bitten stock, or slick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you want a 5c packet or 500 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of muskmelon. All are good and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon and others want a big melon they can cut in slices; still others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. Therefore we list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

Yellow Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of this, the best one, all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which is fully des-

criped on page 26. Next to that my choice would be *Perfection*, the biggest of all the large varieties, often selling on our markets at 15 or 25c each. You know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is almost round, heavily ribbed, deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is a very pretty melon, being a bright yellow in color and heavily netted. It is very thick meat and, in fact, is the best variety I know of and will surely suit you.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is the *Osage*, a standard variety on the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. Not as large as the *Perfection*, skin resembles the *Daisy* or *Emerald Gem*. Shape oblong, dark green skin, salmon flesh, fine quality.

The *Emerald Gem* resembles somewhat the *Osage* but is not so large and as a rule is flattened at the ends. These flattened ends frequently become soft and the melon will not carry well. However, the quality is fine, in fact is above the average.

The *Burrell's Gem* has the shape and much the appearance of the regular *Rocky Ford*, but has deep, salmon-colored flesh like *Emerald Gem* or *Perfection*. It is not quite so early as the *Emerald Gem* or *Rocky Ford*, but it is great to yield, and in most markets it outsells all other small melons. You might say it has the *Osage* or *Emerald Gem* quality, with the *Rocky Ford* size, shape and shipping qualities. There is also another medium sized, yellow-meated muskmelon lately introduced, called the *Fordhook*, which is rather small and looks more like a *Hackensack*.

If you want the old-fashioned, big yellow, fragrant muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the *California Cream Cantaloupe*. It is big and yellow, and showy, but only fair in quality. The *Banana* is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.



A Typical Standard Rocky Ford Muskmelon

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

(Continued)

Green Fleshed Sorts

The best known and most popular of all the green-fleshed muskmelons and cantaloupes is the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado, where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of district strains

of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid and very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than of all the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years.

The shipping associations and the big growers there all grow what is known as *Standard Rocky Ford*. This means that it is a strain that has been selected and bred up until it is absolutely true to type and meets the high standard called for by all of the shipping associations. To meet their specifications it must run absolutely uniform in size and shape, must be very heavy netted even clear across the ends, thick meated, high flavored, early in ripening and free from blight. When a cantaloupe meets all these requirements, it is known as standard.

There is a growing call for a yellow-meated cantaloupe of the same shape, size and general character of the regular Rocky Ford, and that can be packed in the standard crates. This has been met at last by the *Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford*, which is a regular Standard Rocky Ford with salmon colored flesh and the peculiar rich flavor of all that color. It has the typical Rocky Ford appearance in every way, but I think the flavor better and I find it is selling better in the markets than the regular sort. Flesh, a beautiful salmon tint shading to green as it nears the rind. It has the earliness, rounded shape, solid net, and standard size of the best type of Rocky Fords.

The *Green Meated Nutmeg* is the old-fashioned, little sweet nutmeg melon that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, extreme early, sweet and prolific. Of the large, green-meated melons, the best type known is the *Hackensack*. We have three strains of this. The regular *Hackensack* is about like the *Perfection* in size, but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality, and fairly early. The *Extra Early Hackensack* is a week to ten days earlier ripening.

The *Long Island Beauty* is a special strain



Green Meated Nutmeg. Very early.

of the Hackensack, and is the largest of the three, but still fairly early. All are very fine-looking melons, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, and of very fine flavor. The flesh is fine quality and clear green in color.

Postpaid Prices on Muskmelons

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Banana. Long, yellow, fair quality</i> -----	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Burrell's Gem. (Extra fine) pink meated</i> -----	7	15	50	1.50
<i>California Cream Cantaloupe. Large old-fashioned yellow variety</i> -----	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Emerald Gem. Medium sized, salmon-fleshed, fine quality</i> -----	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Extra Early Hackensack. Said to be ten days earlier than Hackensack</i>	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Field's Daisy. Yellow flesh, high quality</i> -----	15	35	1.00	3.00
<i>Fordhook. Small, red flesh, fair quality</i> -----	7	15	50	
<i>Green Meated Nutmeg. Medium size</i> -----	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Hackensack. Large, round, green flesh</i>	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Honey Dew. A Casaba melon</i> -----	10	25	75	
<i>Improved Rocky Ford. Southern type</i>	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Long Island Beauty. Improved Hackensack</i> -----	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Osage. Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality</i> -----	7	15	50	1.50
<i>Perfection. Large, yellow fleshed</i> -----	10	25	75	
<i>Salmon-Fleshed Rock Ford. High quality, good shipper</i> -----	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Standard Rocky Ford. Best strain grown in Rocky Ford district</i> -----	10	20	50	1.50



Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Price per pkt. 15c; oz.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00

Field's Daisy Muskmelon -- The Best Melon of All

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apfel, a market-gardener, in the northern part of Iowa, and it combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market gardener and seedsman.

It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end and much more saleable melon in every way. But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but it is far superior to either of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind. You can see by the picture below how thick-meated it is and the above picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about six or seven inches in diameter and weigh about three lbs. each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size. Is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. Apparently blight proof, stays green and vigorous, bearing after all others are done.

That is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. Can't make it too strong. I believe I never introduced a new thing that was so absolutely satisfactory in all ways, or that so nearly pleased everyone. In my garden the points I most noticed were these:

Drouth Resistant. It was very dry here; almost everything in the garden was killed or badly crippled, but the Daisy was fresh and vigorous right through dry weather and all.

Blight Proof. The Daisy showed no trace of blight all summer. We picked ripe ones the first of August and the vines were still green and vigorous in October, eight weeks later and still loaded with melons.

High Quality. Absolutely I never ate so good a melon. No chance for argument on that. On our trial grounds we had practically every known variety of melons and the Daisy was the only one we would eat.

A Melon Route

Why not build up a nice local trade in these melons? If you are a Market Gardener it is right in your line and if you are a general farmer the work of disposing of this crop will come at a season of the year when other work is slack.

The quality of the Daisy melon will get you the business, you need not worry about that. You will not have to beg people to buy. Map out a route through town and make it every other day at as near the same time as possible and the trade will come. Charge a good price and sell for cash.



Field's Daisy. Cross section showing thick flesh

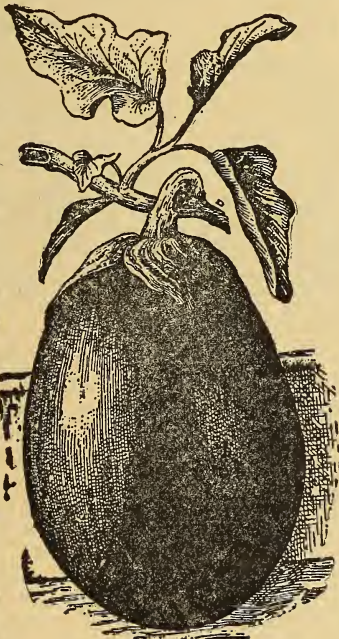
For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it. There is no other vegetable that quite equals it when properly prepared for the table.

Plant and tend the same as peppers and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can usually get ahead of them with a good insect powder or tobacco dust which they are not particularly fond of.

The most popular and best known variety is the *New York Purple*, which is a good sized smooth variety, shaped something like a pear. The fruit is dark purple but not as dark as the *Black Beauty*. This one is almost black. It is also larger and earlier. The shape is about the same except that it shows a tendency to come a little flat instead of round.



Egg Plant

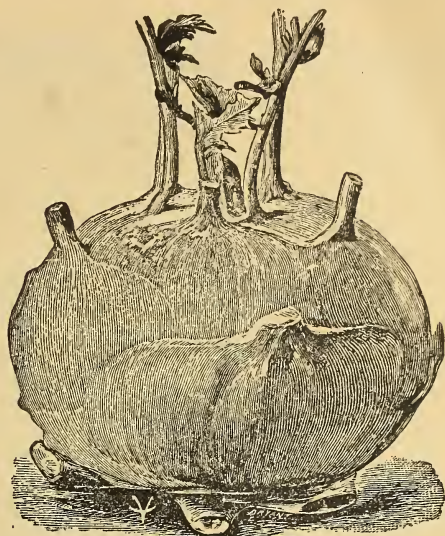
There is still another variety, the *Early Long Purple*, earlier than *Black Beauty*, but much smaller. The fruits are rather long in shape and considering its size I do not strongly recommend it, for it is not enough earlier to make up for the small fruit it produces.

To some it is puzzling to know when egg plants are ready to use. You can use them any time after they are one-third grown. Under ordinary conditions they should be a little larger than a pint cup at this time.

	Pkt. Oz.
<i>Black Beauty</i> . Earliest large variety rich, glossy skin.....	10 75
<i>Early Long Purple</i> . Small but early.....	Crop failure
<i>New York Purple</i> . Good size, pear shape; very popular.....	10 75

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip, but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip and is very easily grown. The variety we use is the *White Vienna*. Per pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



Kohl Rabi

Citrons

These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a water-melon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

Pkt. Oz.

<i>Citron</i> . Red Seeded, Small, stripped preserving melon.....	7 20
<i>Citron</i> . Green seeded. Round, light green.....	7 20

Okra

or Gumbo

This vegetable is but little known in the north but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The pods are full of little seeds like peas. Pick these pods when young and tender and cook pods, seeds and all like string beans. Fine! Try it. There are several sorts slightly different and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. Per pkt. 7c, oz. 15c.



Okra, or Gumbo

Watermelons

The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of the watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points.

Of course, a man always has his personal preference, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This

includes *Kleckley Sweet*, *Improved Kleckley Sweet*, *Halbert Honey*, *Tom Watson* and *Monte Christo*. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it is the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green, and extra fine quality.

The *Kleckley Sweet* is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers who will appreciate good melons you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The *Halbert Honey* is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The *Improved Kleckley Sweet* is the Rocky Ford strain, and it is my opinion, the best strain of Kleckley I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger and for quality—"go way chile." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship long distances. The *Monte*



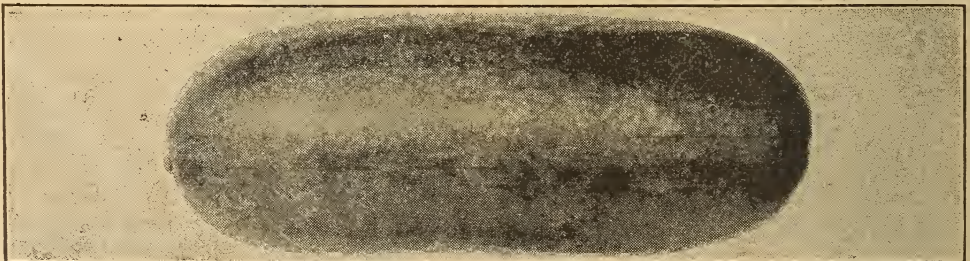
Improved Kleckley Sweet and Princess. The best pair of watermelons in the list for quality. Not a very along mighty fine together just the good match in size, but they go same.

Christo I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

Iceburg—a big round striped melon—is an improved Kolb's Gem. It is larger, better color and quality, which is not saying very much, at least as far as quality is concerned. That does not sound very well but it is my candid opinion of the melon anyway. It is a big melon and good shipper. Years ago great quantities were sent up from Florida and from other parts of the south. You can't hurt it by rough handling. The rind is so tough and thick you could roll it all the way up from Florida like a Ten-Pin ball.

However a good ripe one, right off the ice, would taste very good if you couldn't get a better one, so don't let what I have said prevent you from buying a package if this is the melon you want. One thing sure they will ship well.



Halbert Honey

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



There's nothing fits a boy so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watson's" and my boy are "three of a kind." They are each about forty pounders.

Watermelons

(Continued)

Tom Watson is also a good shipping melon. In fact it is the leading variety among the big southern growers now. It is the largest melon I have ever grown. It is long but not a slender melon. It is shaped something like the Kleckleys, has the same good quality; skin a mottled green; seed with a brown center and very often a good many entirely white. It has the toughest rind I ever saw and a thin rind too.

Down south when they say "melon" they mean *Tom Watson* or "*Watson*" as they call it. They not only grow it to ship but they grow it to eat. It is the melon they plant for home use and if it is good enough for them down there where they know what a good melon is, it ought to be good enough for most anyone.

There is one big mistake these southern melon growers make in handling these melons and that is they pull them too green at least the first shipments. Later on after the price is down a little, and there are

more of them, the quality is better. This practice hurts their trade.

Another good shipping melon is the *Alabama Sweet* which is practically the same thing as *Carolina Bradford*. It is an oblong striped melon with white seed and a tough rind. The quality is good. *Sweetheart* is a large, round very light green melon that has built up a good reputation for itself in many local markets here in the north. *Angel Kiss* is another good shipper originating in Texas. It is a long, light grayish green melon having white seed.

Still another one that is good as a shipper is the *Halbert's Rubber Rind*. In appearance it is just like the Kleckleys or the Halbert Honey. It was originated by the same man that originated the Halbert Honey and was introduced by a Texas seedsman.

Postpaid Prices on Melon Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Alabama Sweets</i> . Long, striped melon, good shipper	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Golden Honey</i> . Best yellow fleshed	10	25	60	1.80
<i>Angel Kiss</i> . Long, grey-colored	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Halbert Honey</i> . Long, dark green melon of finest quality	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Iceburg</i> . Improved <i>Kalb's Gem</i>	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Improved Kleckley</i> . Selected strain, originated at Rocky Ford	12	25	60	1.80
<i>Kalb's Gem</i> . (Blue Gem.) Nearly round, thick rind, good shipper	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Kleckley Sweets</i> . Large, oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, red flesh	10	20	50	1.50
<i>McIvor's Wonderful Sugar</i> . Long striped; fine quality, good shipper	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Monte Cristo</i> . Similar to Kleckley	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Halbert's Rubber Rind</i> . High quality melon that will stand handling	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Sweetheart</i> . Large, round, light green, good shipper	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Tom Watson</i> . High quality, good shipper, large	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Boys' Watermelon Collection</i> . Large pkts.	10			



Golden Honey. The Best Yellow-Fleshed Melon

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Watermelons

There are very few yellow fleshed varieties and good ones among them are still scarcer. To my notion this should not be for I think that a yellow fleshed melon looks cooler and is really more appetizing than a red fleshed melon. Some of our customers will have nothing else but a yellow flesh and for these folks we have a variety, the **Golden Honey**, that is just as good as any red fleshed melon you ever saw. Here is what the originator says about it and he does not put it a bit too strong.

"A beautiful, golden-fleshed melon, one of the finest we have ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender and has a most delicious flavor, very similar to that of Halbert Honey watermelons. It is medium early, of uniform large size, and oblong shape, and has a very handsome appearance. The color of the rind is light green, with mottled strips."

He is correct in everything but the shape of the melon. Instead of all being oblong in shape you will find quite a number of almost round ones among them. The picture shows one of these. They are just as large and have the same high quality. I can't see that the shape has anything to do with the quality anyway. I just wanted to mention this so you would not think we had misrepresented the melon to you.

Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable for use in the extreme northern states and for first market anywhere. The first among these to ripen will be **Cole's Early** and **Harris Early**. These resemble each other, but the Harris is the largest of the two and just as early. They are bright striped in two shades of green like Kolb's Gem and Dixie, but more round in shape. They have bright red flesh, black seeds and the quality, while not the best, is good for an early melon.

Phinney's Early is another small melon about the size of Harris Early, possibly a trifle more oblong in shape. As long as I could get Harris Early I would not bother with this one or Cole's Early as I consider Harris Early the



"I could be happy with any of them. H. F. best of the three.

The **Ice Cream** or **Peerless** is probably the best known and the most valuable among these early varieties. It is some later than the two mentioned above, but much larger and better in quality. The skin is solid green in color, the shape mostly round and sometimes oblong. It is a popular variety and is selling heavier every year.

Fordhook is another variety somewhat resembling Ice Cream, but smaller and a lighter shade of green. The shape is about the same, flesh red and both these melons have white seeds.

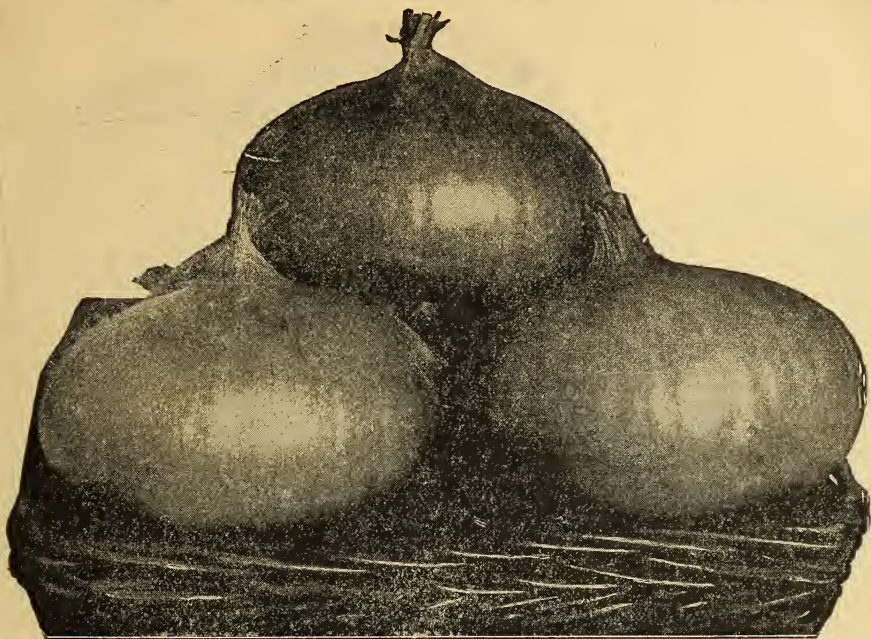
Following the Ice Cream, the **Florida Favorite**, a long melon, light striped with red flesh and white seeds. This is an exceptionally good melon and grows to a good size.

Of course the **Princess** is also an early melon and is far ahead of any of the others and is early and of good quality. They are the daintiest little melon you ever saw. They sell just as well with us as they did when we first introduced them. They are very sweet, flesh red and are ideal to serve in halves.

Postpaid Prices on Melon Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Cole's Early. Small, early, round, striped melon	7	15	40	1.20
Florida Favorite. Medium-sized, long striped melon	7	15	40	1.20
Fordhook Early. Rather short and blocky, solid red flesh	7	15	40	1.20
Harris' Early. Like Cole's Early but earlier	7	15	40	1.20
Ice Cream or Peerless. Medium early, medium sized, for home use	7	15	40	1.20
Phinney's Early. Very early, small fruit oblong and striped	7	15	40	1.20
Princess. Small, individual size	10	25	65	

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Mountain Danvers. The Onion for high Altitude and Short Seasons or as an Early Onion in any locality

Postpaid price, pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50

A New Type of Onion

Mountain Danvers

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thicknecks or sprouty stuff.

The irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early.

I have a customer in Colorado, up in a high valley at 7,600 ft. altitude, who has been growing onions for market for 19 years and by careful selection has worked up a type of onion that is a wonderful success for the mountain country.

The start of it was a good strain of Danvers, but it has been selected and changed until it would not be correct to call it a regular Danvers. It is about half way between a globe and a flat in shape, a very deep yellow color, larger than ordinary Danvers, very early and absolutely sure to ripen, a perfect keeper and a great yielder.

He has been getting 300 to 400 bags per acre (100 lbs. to a bag) right along and sometimes as high as 600 bags, and gets top price for his onions on account of the high quality and fine appearance.

We have been short of seed the past few years but have a good crop this year so will be able to take care of large orders. Send them

along. For the mountain country it is the only sort I would grow and for onion growers anywhere who want a handsome, extra early, yellow onion it will be of great value. When it is gone I cannot get any more.

I firmly believe that any onion grower in the mountain country could afford to pay almost any price for the seed, for it is sure to be a great money maker.

Here is what our grower says about them: "Our seed will make a good crop in many localities where any other seed would make despair and scullions.

"They will ripen practically all at once without any scullions whatever.

"The color will be heavy yellow shading to brown and very bright.

"The necks are thin and when fully matured, completely closed.

"It will keep with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other onion.

"There are no doubles grown from this seed, a great advantage when stored for spring.

"They are the best keepers. At this date, February 5, my last year's crop could be loaded out without sorting."

On page 33 is shown a photograph of a field of this variety that made a yield of 1225 bushels to the acre. That sure 's going some. This yield was made by the same man who grows our seed. Of course it is exceptional but there is no reason why it cannot be done again.

Good soil is one essential and plenty of water is another, and I might also mention that you can't hope for such a yield without the right kind of seed. We can furnish you of the identical stock from which this big yield was made.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



The **Prizetaker Onion**. The most profitable onion of all for the middle west. An enormous yielder, big, sweet and easy to grow from seed

Onions

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market gardener, is very particular about and rightly so. I have had, before now, a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right along side, a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. Of course, the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market and it's hard to fool me on onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is genuine "Market Gardener Stock," pure, true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed and if you want a large quantity, I can save you money.

Varieties of Onions

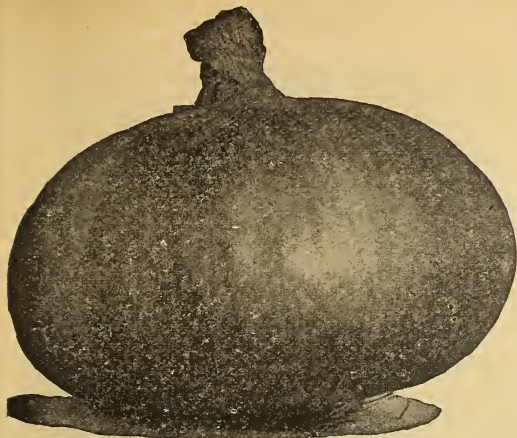
The variety of onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets. For instance in some of the eastern states they want a yellow globe onion, while the western

markets prefer a red onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white onions than for any other color. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market, find out what kind of onion is wanted and then, if possible, grow that particular kind.

The best known and most popular variety among the yellow onions is the **Prizetaker** illustrated above. It is also called **Spanish King** and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to keep well until spring. A good combination would be to plant **Prizetaker**, **Red Wethersfield** and **Large Red Globe**. You would be sure of a good crop then and could suit any kind of a buyer.

The best known of all the red onions and probably the most widely grown of any, is the **Red Wethersfield**. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Red Wethersfield
Onions (Continued)

If you want a yellow onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise *Ohio Yellow Globe* and the *Yellow Globe Danvers*. These are very similar varieties; both globe shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The *Ohio Yellow Globe* is a special strain used by the onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the *Yellow Globe Danvers* is the strain used more in the west. There is also a flatter type, called the *Yellow Danvers Flat*, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety, except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow onion sets.

The *Australian Brown* is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a *Yellow Danvers*, but of reddish brown color. It will not, however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink and some yellow ones in all of them and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions, the most popular variety is *Southport White Globe*. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid keeps well and in many city

markets brings a much larger price than other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature perfectly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the *White Portugal*, or *Silverskin*. This is about the same size as *Yellow Danvers*, but is pure white, early and a good keeper. A still earlier white onion is the *Silver King*. A large, flat onion of Italian origin.

The variety known as *New Queen* is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The *White Barletta* is very similar to *New Queen*, but slightly smaller.

For the mountain states and other regions with a short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should use an early variety, one that is certain to ripen. For such places I would recommend above all, *Mountain Danvers*. It has earliness, size, yield, keeping qualities and is thoroughly acclimated, for it has been bred for 20 years at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Other desirable varieties are *Silver King*, *Silverskin*, *New Queen*, *Red Wethersfield* and *Australian Brown*.

Postpaid Prices on Onion Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Australian Brown</i> . Stands dry weather well. Flat.....	7	25	.80	2.75
<i>Barletta</i> . Standard white pickler.....	7	45	1.25	4.00
<i>Giant Prizetaker</i> . Large, mild.....	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Globe Red Wethersfield</i> . Globe strain of Red Wethersfield.....	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Large Red Globe</i> . Rich red in color and a heavy yielder.....	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Mountain Danvers</i> . Extremely early, slightly flattened, globe shape.....	15	45	1.25	3.75
<i>New Queen</i> . Small, early white.....	7	45	1.25	4.00
<i>Ohio Yellow Globe</i> . Very uniform; standard in the east.....	7	30	.90	3.00
<i>Red Wethersfield</i> . Standard flat variety; heavy yielder.....	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Silver King</i>	7	45	1.25	4.00
<i>Silver Skin</i> or <i>White Portugal</i> . Early, medium size, early use.....	7	35	1.10	3.50
<i>Southport White Globe</i> . Large and late, good keeper.....	7	35	1.10	3.50
<i>Yellow Danvers Flat</i> . Very good yielder and keeper.....	7	25	.80	2.75
<i>Yellow Globe Danvers</i> . Runs very uniform in size and shape.....	7	30	.90	3.00
<i>Yellow Strasburg</i> . Good variety to grow sets from.....	7	25	.80	2.75



Mountain Danvers, 1226 bu. per acre. See page 31

Postpaid price: pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Large Red Globe, or Southport Red Globe, the Standard Market Onion

Large Red Globe

In most western markets the best selling onion is the *Red Globe* and the variety to grow is what is called the *Large Red Globe*, or, as it is called in the east, *Southport Red Globe*. It is of perfect globe-shape, true rich red, large, solid and heavy yielder. Is a splendid keeper, with ordinary care keeps till spring. There is also a cross or halfway type between this and the *Red Wethersfield*, which is called *Globe Red Wethersfield*. It is slightly earlier than the Southport Red Globe and many people prefer it on that account. There is the same onion, or very similar, sold as *Minnesota Red Globe*.

Pointers About Growing Onions

I suppose I am asked more questions about growing onions than about any other one crop, and I am always glad to help out with what advice I can. They are a crop that usually pays well. The yield may be anything from nothing up to 600 bu. per acre or in the irrigation country twice that. Here in the central part of the country a fair yield would be 300 bu. per acre. They are more sure than potatoes or corn. They generally sell well locally and can also be shipped to the big markets. The usual price is about \$1.00 per bu., but of course may be less in case of over supply and sometimes sell as high as \$2.00 per bu. You should have rich, well-worked land and make it fine and mellow. Sow the seed very early in drills 12 or 14 inches apart, using 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. You will need a garden drill and cultivator, either combined or separate. One person should not undertake to tend more than two or three acres without extra help. They will need to be weeded two or three times by hand and the rest can be done with a wheelhoe.

Money in Onions

Here is what can be reasonably expected from onions even at low prices:

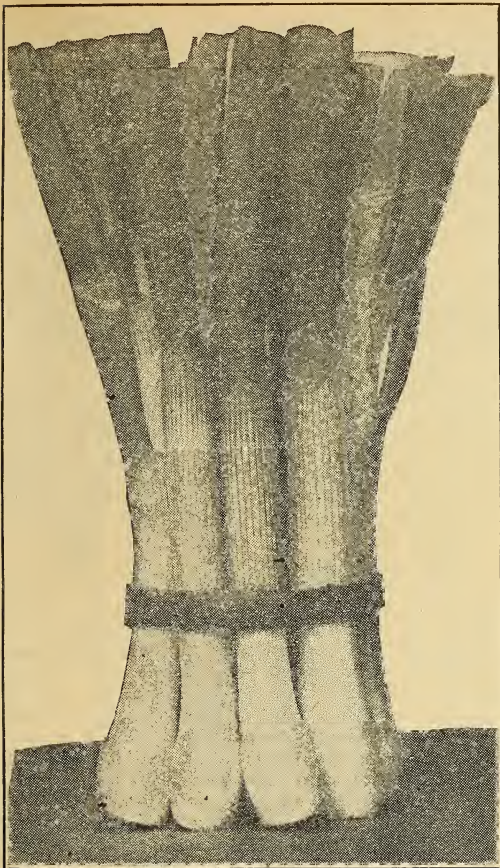
CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 30.—Special. Nearly 500 carloads, or ten solid train loads of fifty cars each, of onions are now being shipped from the fringe of territory along both banks of the Mississippi river between Clinton and Davenport. This territory has come to be known as one of the greatest onion-growing sections in the world. The crop represents a valuation of approximately \$450,000 at present prices of 90 cents a bushel, or \$1.75 a hundred pounds.

By far the heaviest shipments come from Pleasant Valley, a little station on the Clinton-Davenport interurban, where the pioneers in the onion industry have their fields. Thus far more than 160 car loads have been shipped from this station and 100 more will move in a week or two.

Bettendorf is shipping 50 car loads, East Davenport seventy-five, Rock Island, Ill., twenty-five and Hampton and Fulton, Ill., twenty-five carloads each. The greater portion of the crop is sent south and east to the Atlantic seaboard. A few minor shipments go west and north. The 1917 crop is exceptionally heavy, running from 600 to 800 bushels to the acre. If the ground is kept free from weeds the cost of cultivation is small, so that the growers net about \$500 per acre from their crops.

Most growers use about four pounds of seed to the acre so you can readily see that the cost of the seed will be one of the smallest expenses in growing a crop of onions. Figuring this way you can't afford to use anything but the best seed even though it does cost more. Cheap seed in any case is poor economy.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Bunch Onions Grown From Bottom Sets

Onion Sets

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's

worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bu., so one pound is the same as one quart.

I do not use or sell top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier sets are also pretty good, but hard to get.

Postpaid Prices on Onion Sets

(Either red, yellow or white)

½ lb., 15; 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c.

Quantity Prices

		Gal.	Peck
Zone 2	-----	.80	\$1.24
" 3	-----	.95	1.33
" 4	-----	.95	1.53

About Sizes of Onion Sets. It is very important that you get onion sets of the right size. If just a little too large they will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion.

Mountain Grown Onion Sets

We have been experimenting for several years with mountain-grown onion sets on the theory that they would be solidier, hardier and better keepers and the results were even better than we expected. It is my personal opinion that they are really worth twice as much as ordinary sets. They are as hard as a bullet, even size, bright color and absolutely sound. In a field test in the market garden of my son, Frank Field, they made about twice the yield per peck of sets over ordinary sets alongside.

We used a carload of these sets last year and liked them so well we ordered 5 carloads grown for spring trade. They cost more than other sets but are worth more. We will handle no other sets this year. When they are gone we will quit filling orders, for common sets don't go after you have seen the Mountain Grown sets



Bottom Onion Sets. Fine for Green Onions or Big Onions Either

Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do well that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves.

The biggest, showiest field pumpkin is the **Big Tom**, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as **Small Sugar** and **Large Cheese**, and pumpkins of that class.

I have a specially selected strain of the **Large Cheese** pumpkin, which is called the **Buff Pie** pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of Large Cheese pumpkins for table use, but we have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some were thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. The photo below shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very nearly to what we want. Notice how thick and fine-grained the flesh is and how small the seed cavity. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this **Buff Pie** pumpkin.

The **Small Sugar** or **Red Sugar** pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular Yankee or Cow pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the **Large Cheese**. This is the flat cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn this



Big Tom Pumpkins

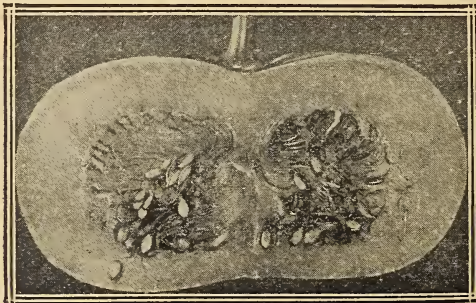
is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn.

The **Yankee Field**, or **Cow Pumpkin**, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big Yankee Field pumpkin.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our **Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins**. In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the larger ones; mix it well and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed.

Postpaid Prices on Pumpkin Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Big Tom. Large, heavy yielding field pumpkin	7	15	45	1.25
Buff Pie. Large flat, good for pies or stock	7	15	45	1.25
Large Cheese. Standard canning, good for stock	7	15	40	1.00
Small Sugar. High quality for pie	10	20	50	1.50
Yankee Field. Large cow pumpkin	7	15	40	1.00



Buff Pie Pumpkin



Plenty of Good Pie Timber

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Early Alaska

Peas are always profitable, generally the best paying crop in the garden. Besides they come in early when money is scarce. Plant lots of them, especially Alaska.

Peas

Peas, as a rule, should be planted early in the spring while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Smooth peas especially should be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the earlier the better.

Wrinkled peas, while larger and more tender and of higher quality, never come as well, as they are more or less liable to rot in the ground. They should be planted before the hot summer weather. Peas do best in ground that is fairly rich. If the ground is too rich the peas will run to vines. This is also true if the garden is at all shaded. Peas do not do well kept from year to year; and it is best to buy the seed every year.

Early Varieties

The earliest variety of peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the *Alaska*. They grow about knee-high and set very full of rather small, dark-green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds are smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. It is always

sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker.

The *Improved Extra Early* is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag early to which many seedsmen give first place usually under some high-sounding name of his own. Pods are slightly larger than the pods of Alaska and

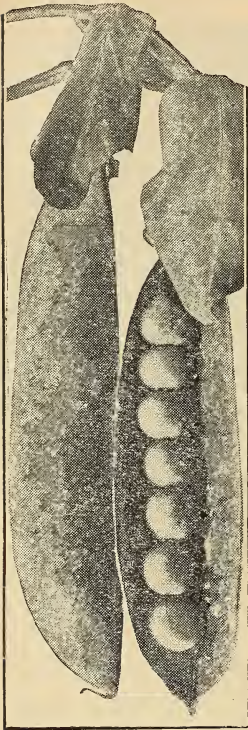


Improved Extra Early

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Peas

(Continued)



Everbearing

and both having smooth the vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, very early, and the one seed, they can be planted at the same time, will follow the other.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in the market, I would advise *Fillbasket*. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than Alaska, but is considerably larger than either one; both than any other early pea, or in fact any pea, early or late, that I have ever seen. Like all to come up and will not pod and vine; and with smooth peas, it is sure me it yields far more rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With

Alaska and Extra Early for first picking, and *Fillbasket* for second crop, and *Dwarf Champion* for main crop, you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

The earliest pea among the wrinkled or sweet varieties is the *Surprise*. It is grown to some extent by canners who want an early variety of high quality. It has a frail looking vine and will not stand many hardships. *American Wonder* will be more likely to give satisfaction as a first early among the wrinkled sorts. It is very dwarf with a thrifty vine, very high quality and yields well for so dwarf a vine.

Nott's Excelsior follows very close and is a trifle larger, both pod and vine. Next comes *Premium Gem* or *Little Gem*, still some larger. Both these varieties are fine and have had a wonderful run during the past years, but *Little Marvel* is so much better in both yield and quality that it has far outstripped them and it is only a question of time until they will be on the shelf and almost forgotten.

Still they have many friends and we are not ready to drop them. All the above early, wrinkled varieties have rather small to medium sized pods, but are well filled. If you prefer a large pod in an early dwarf pea grow *Laxtonian*. The pod of this variety is as large as the Telephone and the quality fine.

Other large podded, early varieties are the *Gradus* and *Thomas Laxton*. They are of very high quality and grows a rather tall, slender vine which is sensitive to dry weather and heat. For

this reason the yield is not certain but you can't say anything against the quality. These two varieties are so near alike that there is really very little choice between them.

They have a tremendous run in the past and still sell well. It is interesting to note the number of names you can buy them under.

There is an early and a late strain of each and they, or practically the same thing, can be bought as Early Morn, Prosperity, Marchioness, World's Record, Early Giant, Extra Long Pod, Snowdrop, and no doubt many others.

Among the newer varieties there is nothing that has gained in popularity as fast as *Little Marvel*. It is an early, dwarf, wrinkled pea that will largely take the place of Nott's *Excelsior*, *Premium Gem* and varieties of that class.

Its strong points are yield and quality. The vines are simply loaded. The pods are not large, being medium in size, but are stuffed full of peas. And for quality it simply can't be beat. I could be well contented with this one variety, leaving all others alone.

While not an extreme early it is classed as an early and will follow *American Wonder* very close. Of course it is not as early as Alaska and *Fillbasket*. They have smooth seed and are hardy and can be planted very early and you will still need them for first early crop. But when *Little Marvel* comes on the market it will drive out all others on account of its superior quality and solidly packed pods.

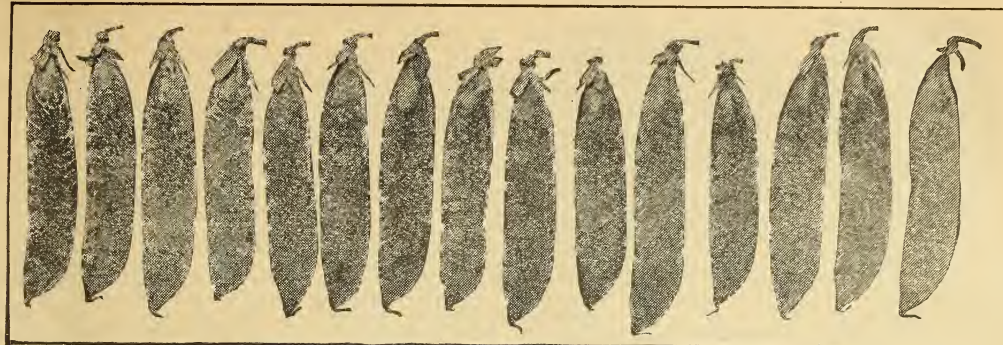
Late or Main Crop

In the main crop peas the best one, to my notion, is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned *Champion* of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff stalked and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of most delicious flavor. *Advancer*, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet, and heavy yielder. *Everbearing* is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. *Alderman* is a pea that is best described as an improvement on Tele-



Premium Gem

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Dwarf Champion. Splendid main crop variety

Peas (Continued)

phone. Very similar, but better every way.

Stratagem is an old reliable large podded variety of very high quality. It is a late sort and winds up the season with peas that tastes just as good as the first mess. It has a dwarf vine and this is the principal difference between it and Alderman and Telephone.

Alderman and Telephone will yield heavier but requires a little more care in that they must have sticks or a trellis of some kind for the vines to run on. You will be well repaid for this work, however, as the quality, yield and size of pod cannot be beat.

Champion of England and Marrowfat are also tall sorts but the quality is not equal to those mentioned above. These varieties have been on the market for years and have a great many friends but I cannot say that I am partial to them. **Champion of England** grows a rank vine with medium sized pods. **Marrowfat** is a smooth seeded variety and can be planted early but requires a long season to mature and produces medium sized pods of rather poor quality. Both these varieties are living on the reputation they made for themselves years ago when peas of really high quality were scarce.

The so-called sugar pea is the **Dwarf Gray Sugar**. This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all, like string beans. They bear enormously.

The English are great people for peas and have originated some fine varieties. I think they are far ahead of us in this respect. Some of their large podded varieties simply can't be beat.

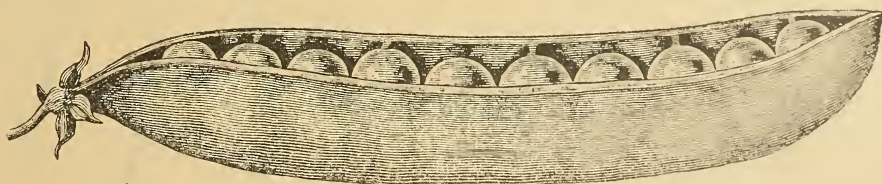
I have imported and tried out a number of them and have selected three that will cover the season from early to late. I call them simply **English Early**, **English Second Early** and **English Main Crop**. They are all big, fat, heavy podded dwarf peas, very fine in quality

and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed, heavy stalk and the broad leaves typical of most English varieties.

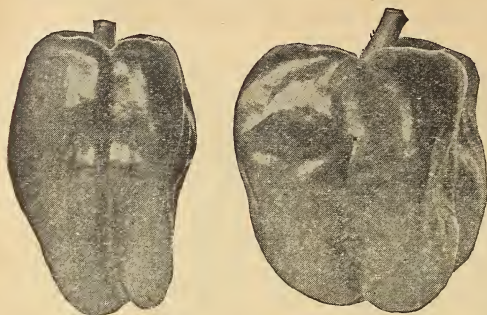
I would suggest that you buy all three so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season. In this case I will make you a special price of one-fourth pound each for 35c, one pound each \$1.25, all postpaid.

Postpaid Prices on Peas

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3 lbs.
Smooth Early.				
Alaska. Best extreme early	5	15	45	1.20
Fillbasket. Long, fat pod, follows				
Alaska and Improved Extra Early	5	15	45	1.20
Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods	5	15	45	1.20
American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early	5	15	45	1.20
Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod	5	15	45	1.20
Laxtonian. Very large, well filled pods, highest quality, fine dwarf	5	15	50	
Little Marvel. Very high quality; good cropper, dwarf	5	15	50	
Nott's Excelsior. Similar to American Wonder	5	15	45	1.20
Premium Gem. (Little Gem). Dwarf medium sized pod; prolific	5	15	45	1.20
Thomas Laxton. Like Gradus	5	12	40	1.05
Main Crop				
Advancer. Dwarf, medium-sized pod	5	15	45	
Bliss Everbearing. Dwarf, strong growing, main crop	5	15	45	1.20
Champion of England. Very late, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
Dwarf Champion. Good quality, prolific, dwarf	5	15	50	1.35
Dwarf Gray Sugar. To be used like snap beans	5	15	45	1.20
English Early. Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality	5	15	50	1.35
English Second Early. Very dwarf, large pods, fine	5	15	50	1.35
English Main Crop. High quality; lots of large pods	5	15	50	1.35
Horsford's Market Garden. Dwarf, medium-sized pod, hardy vines	5	15	45	1.20
Marrowfat. Late, tall, smooth seed	5	15	45	1.20
Stratagem. Large pods, high quality, late	5	15	45	1.20
Telephone. Very large pods, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
Alderman. Like Telephone but better	5	15	50	1.35



Fillbasket



Ruby King Chinese Giant
Two Fine Mango Peppers

Peppers

Peppers should be started in the house or hot-bed and handled about like tomatoes. They seem to do well in almost any soil except that which is too low and wet. Give the plants plenty of room in the row for best results. The seed seldom comes well planted out of doors. They need lots of heat and should be started in a hot-bed or greenhouse.

The largest, sweetest and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the *Chinese Giant*. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but of course, they don't all grow that big. The Rural New Yorker, which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch light procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the *Ruby King*. It is well known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the Chinese Giant and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and *Crimson Giant*, which is known as *Ruby Giant*, and has, to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the markets as *Ruby King*, but is larger and thicker meated.

A small mango pepper is the *Bull Nose*. It is sometimes used for mangoes, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. Another good small, sweet pepper is the *Neapolitan*, the earliest of all mango peppers.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red *Cayenne*. This is the real red hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are *Red Chili* and *Red Cluster*, which grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety, known as the *Bouquet Pepper*. It is about a half inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes.

Postpaid Prices on Peppers

Hot Peppers	Pkt. Oz	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Bouquet</i> . Very small, grows in clusters; red hot	7	50	
<i>Cayenne</i> . Long, hot pepper	10	60	2.15
<i>Red Chili</i> . Used extensively in south for chili sauce	7	50	
<i>Red Cluster</i> . About one inch long, grows in clusters	7	50	
Mango or Sweet Peppers			
<i>Chinese Giant</i> . Largest mango; late	15	65	2.25
<i>Golden Queen</i> . Medium sized yellow	Crop failure		
<i>Large Bullnose</i> . Medium-sized early, red mango	10	55	2.00
<i>Spanish Pimento</i> . Genuine variety	7	50	
<i>Ruby King</i> . Larger and thicker meated than the above	10	60	2.15
<i>Sweet Neapolitan</i> . Very early, medium-sized; prolific	7	50	1.85
<i>Ruby Giant</i> . In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant	10	65	2.25

Parsnips

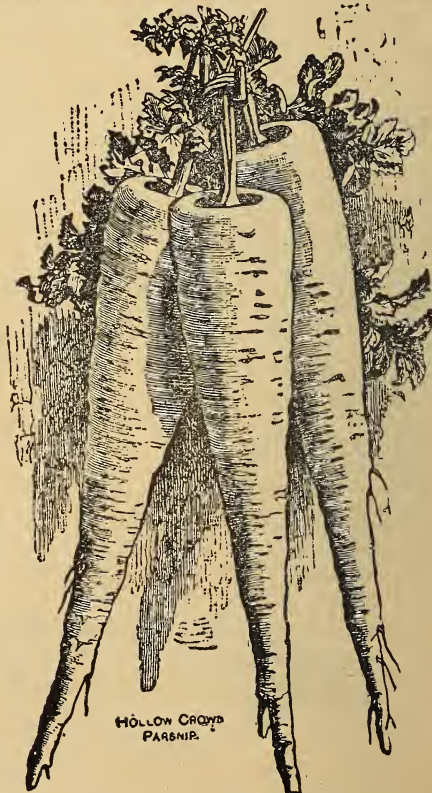
Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted early while ground is cool and moist.

Hollow Crown or Long Smooth. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

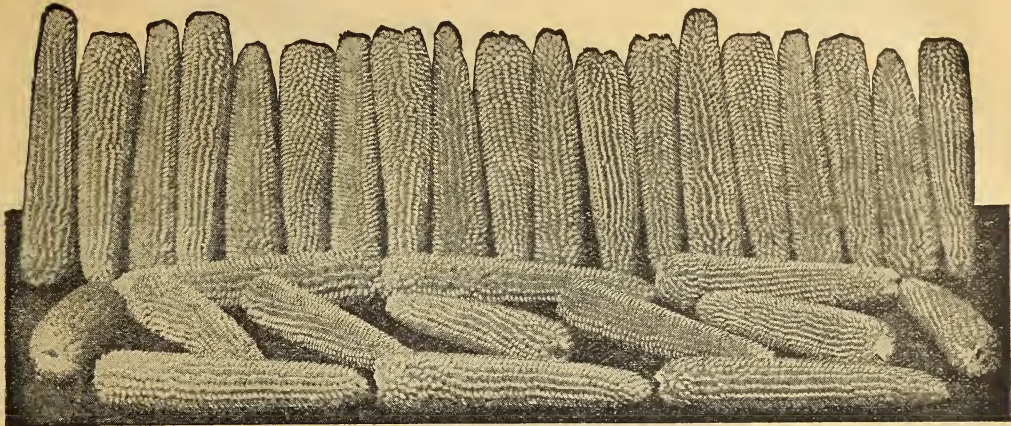
Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.

Postpaid Prices on Parsnip Seed

	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Hollow Crown</i> . Large, long, heavy yielder	10	15	45 1.20
<i>Improved Half Long</i> . Much like above, but some shorter	10	15	45 1.20



Parsnip, Hollow Crown



Monarch White Rice Popcorn

Popcorn

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden popcorn and they raised 500 lbs. which they sold at 5c a pound, clearing them just \$25.00. Now, wouldn't you like to do that? Popcorn should be planted just like field corn, only maybe planted a little thicker.

There are several varieties but the ones that have done the best for me are Baby Golden, Little Giant, Monarch White Rice and Queen's Golden. *Baby Golden* is the daintiest, prettiest little ear you ever saw. It is not only pretty but it pops fine. There are no hard hulls and every grain pops. It has the sharp pointed grains just like Little Giant and Monarch White Rice. It is just like Little Giant except in color. Little Giant is white instead of yellow. As far as quality is concerned I suppose there is really very little difference between the two varieties but nevertheless I am prejudiced in favor of Baby Golden. Both varieties pop out a snowy white.

If you want a white variety of popcorn in a small ear there is nothing better than *Little Giant*. The yield on both these small varieties is just as good as on the larger sorts.

Of the two larger sorts we list the *Monarch White Rice* as the most popular. In fact I suppose there is more White Rice grown than any other variety. It has the sharp pointed grains and is called in the south, "Squirrel Tooth Corn." Ears are medium in size. This is the variety that is used most extensively by the popcorn wagons.

The *Queen's Golden* is a larger ear with smooth grain. These grains pop out a creamy white and very large, in fact much larger than other sorts.

Postpaid Prices on Popcorn

	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Baby Golden. Very small, yellow	10	15	45
Little Giant. Small, white	10	15	45
Queen's Golden. Large, yellow sort	7	13	35
Monarch White Rice. Sharp-pointed grain; very popular	7	13	35

Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south. Plant just like beans, after it gets warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the north are the *Early Northern Peanuts*. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush, with the peanuts clustered about the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season, in any country where corn will ripen. This is a special strain of the variety that is used for salted peanuts.

If you want something really big and live far enough south for a long season, you should raise the *Jumbo or Southern Peanuts*. These are the big southern variety.

Postpaid Prices on Peanuts

	Large Pkt.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Early Northern	5	15	50
Jumbo	5	15	50



Peanuts

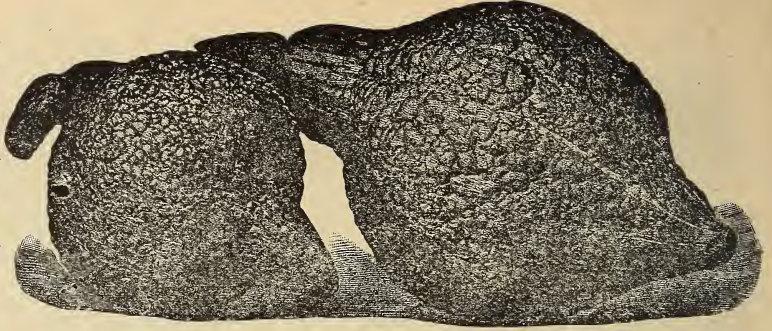
Squashes

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil, and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed, and after the bugs get done with them, thin them to about three plants in each hill.

Without a doubt the This is the big warty, king of all varieties is the *Genuine Hubbard*.

hard-shelled, dark green winter squash. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good, pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is especially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar squash is the *Marble-head*, which is sometimes called the *Blue Hubbard*. It is somewhat like the Hubbard, but lighter colored. Otherwise I can see very little difference except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash called *Golden Hubbard*, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller and is orange-yellow in color. If you prefer a soft-shelled squash, you should plant the *Orange Marrow*, or, as it is called, the *Boston Marrow*. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard, but is soft-shelled and is not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as Hubbard, but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides, many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter squash called the *Delicious*, which I believe is fully as



Genuine Hubbard

good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other end. It is good for early fall and winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The *Sibley*, or *Pike's Peak*, is a good deal the same type of a squash as the *Delicious*. It is a small, light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter use.

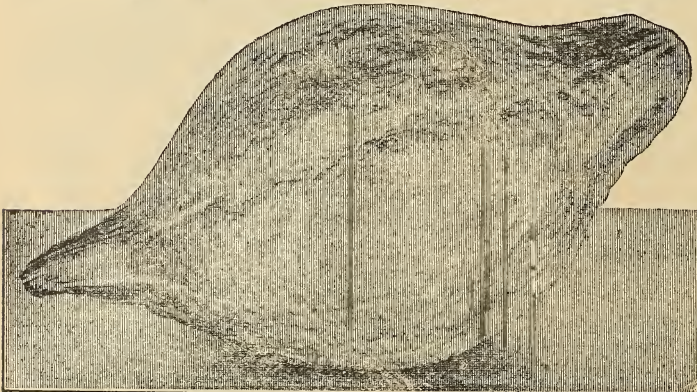
There is also a little odd-looking winter squash, called the *Fordhook*, which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter.

If you want the biggest squash you can get regardless of quality, you should use the *Mammoth* or *Hundredweight Squash*. There are a number of strains of this mammoth squash. They are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 lbs.

The old-fashioned *Cushaw*, or *Crookneck*, I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but I will class it with the squashes.

Among the summer squashes or real early varieties, the Summer Bush Crookneck is as popular as any. It is shaped like the Cushaw but much smaller. The color is a deep yellow and covered with warts or small bumps.

Then there is the flat scalloped edged squashes known as *Early Golden Bush Scallop* and *Mammoth White Bush Scallop*. There is no difference in the quality, the color being the principal point of distinction. The *Pattypan* or *Cymelon* is another good one, practically the same as Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Some plant these early varieties among the melons as a trap crop. The striped bugs prefer them to the melons. When they are feasting nicely spray with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Don't spray the melon or you may injure them.



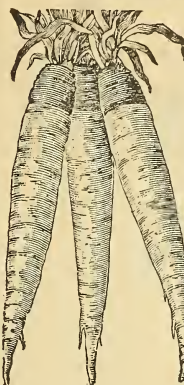
Sibley or Pike's Peak

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Postpaid Prices on Squash Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Barana</i> . Long, thick flesh, finest quality, good keeper-----	10	20	55	
<i>Blue Hubbard</i> . Large, late, good quality, does not keep well-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Boston Marrow</i> . Soft-shelled Hubbard-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Cushaw</i> or <i>Crookneck</i> . Old-fashioned variety, very popular-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Delicious</i> . Medium size, high quality, winter squash-----	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Golden Bush Scallop</i> . To be used while green, flat-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Exhibition Collection</i> . A mixture of squashes and pumpkins-----		20	55	1.65
<i>Fordhook</i> . Small; fine for baking-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Golden Hubbard</i> . Fine quality; not a long keeper-----	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (warted). Large, good keeper-----	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (Wolf stock). Colorado grown seed-----	15	30	90	
<i>Mammoth White Bush Scallop</i> . Very early, to be used while green-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Mammoth</i> or <i>Hubbard Weight</i> . Very large, good for stock-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Pattypan</i> or <i>Cymelon</i> . White, flat scalloped edge-----	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Sibley</i> or <i>Pike's Peak</i> . Medium-size-----	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Summer Bush</i> or <i>Crookneck</i> . Yellow-----	10	50	55	1.65

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster



Salsify

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them to be used in soup, etc.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Average fully double size of old Long White. The roots are white, smooth and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior

quality. Postpaid price, per pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

Home (Cold Pack) Canning Outfit

We have been talking home canning by the cold pack method for a long time and have advised every one of our customers to get into it heavy, but have never handled canners till now.

We have had so many inquiries for them however that we have decided to handle them on a large scale and after looking the field over carefully we decided that the best one for the average housewife is the Hall, pictured here.

I have tried it out thoroughly, and find it to be simple, practical, easily operated, certain in results, and reasonable in price. I liked it so well that I ordered a carload, and took over the distribution for the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. I can ship into other states too, but will pay special attention to these.

What It Is

The picture here shows its appearance better than I can describe it. It is made of smooth galvanized iron, heavy enough to stand hard use.

It is made as compact as possible in order to get the best results with the least fuel. In wash boilers, etc., it is necessary to heat more water than needed. Two burners must be used under a washboiler. The container of the Hall Canner is made a special size to reduce waste space as much as possible. The extra height allows six more jars to be processed in the upper tier at only a trifling additional fuel cost. Two tiers of quart jars can not be safely boiled in a can less than eighteen inches high.

Each rack with its one or two jars (some styles three pints) is handled separately which eliminates having to lift a heavy tray full of loaded jars. A dozen quart jars will weigh from thirty-five to forty pounds filled.

When a rack of jars is placed in the container, they will locate just right with relation to the bottom and sides to get the proper circulation of water. They will stay where placed.

The handle being open and projecting outside of container is always cool and can be



The HALL CANNER, the best, simplest, easiest operated and most practical low priced Home Canner. Capacity 12 jars at one time, Guaranteed satisfactory. Price \$5.50 delivered Postpaid (or \$6.00 west of Denver or south of Ft. Worth.) Send orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

handled without holders.

The highest efficiency is attained when canning either six or twelve jars, but any quantity from one pint to twelve quarts can be handled economically.

The Hall Canner is guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. We send it by postpaid Parcel Post, or prepaid Express, and if it don't look good to you after a week's trial, I will refund your money and pay expense of returning it. Price \$5.50.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Radishes



Early Round Dark Red

slender, scarlet radish; other markets want a long, white radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round radish. In either case, if you grow the wrong kind you have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, and then try to grow that particular type of radish. Of course for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market find out what kind is wanted and grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow a half dozen varieties.

Varieties

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round, red ones. This includes the *Early Bird*, *Early Round Dark Red*, *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* and *Early Scarlet Globe*. These are all very early, very tender and very sweet, almost round and bright red with often more or less of a white tip. *Early Bird* and *Early Scarlet Globe* are practically the same

radish, solid, bright scarlet in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller.

The *Scarlet Turnip* and *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* are more flattened or turnip-shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with white tip. The *Sparkler* is a very fine special strain of the same variety, having a remarkably clear, bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. *Crimson Marble* is a perfect ball in shape and a deep red color. It is very early and always sells well. In early radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the *French Breakfast* and *French Forcing*, or *Paris Beauty*.

The *French Breakfast* is the well known, white-tipped, half long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly. The *French Forcing* is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is a good radish, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long, but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last.

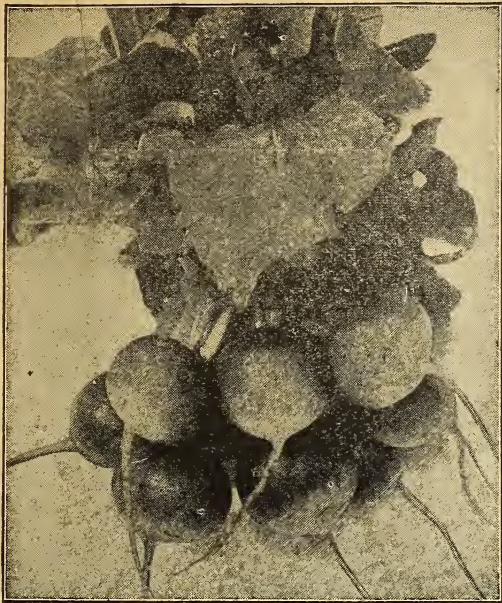
Among the round white varieties the only one of importance is *Round White*, which is about as early as the round red varieties. Really there is not enough difference in earliness to speak of. In quality, also, there is very little difference if any. It is more a matter of whether you prefer a red or white radish. *Crimson Giant* is an early red radish, looking much like the old *Early Scarlet Globe*, but more perfect in shape and color, and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month on one sowing.

The *Long Brightest Scarlet* is not as long as Long Scarlet, and a much brighter red, shading to white toward tip. It makes a good appearance when bunched ready for market. The *Chartier* is some later and larger. Is not as bright red as Long Brightest Scarlet nor as dark a red as Long Scarlet. It is between the two in both color and shape. It stands well through the summer. The most popular long red radish is the *Long Scarlet*. It is a long, slender, dark red and very tender. For a long radish it has very few tops and is called by some *Long Scarlet Short Top*.



Crimson Giant

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish

Radishes

(Continued)

The *Icicle* is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long radishes and the earliest. The one thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the color, the *Icicle* is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long white radish is the *Lady Finger*. Compared with the *Icicle* it is larger, later and will stand longer without getting pithy. The *Strasburg* is a very large, white radish, very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer.

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the *All Season's Mixture*, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction.

For winter radishes, the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip sowing time and have for fall and winter use the best kind is the *Chinese Rose Winter*. This is a good-sized radish when ready to pull, being six or seven inches long and about two inches in diameter. It has more or less of a stump root instead of being pointed. It is pink and makes a nice appearing radish. The *Mikado* or *Chinese White Winter* is another good one, white instead of pink. They grow to a large size without getting pithy and can be kept through the winter.

Radishes

Postpaid Prices on Radish Seed

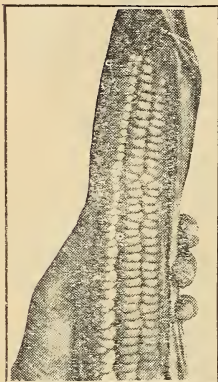
	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.			
<i>Crimson Giant</i> . Grows large and remains tender and sweet.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Crimson Marble</i> . Slightly flattened globe-shaped; uniform	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Round Dark Red</i> . Very early, mild and sweet.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Scarlet Globe</i> . Bright red, comes quick	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Bird</i> . Similar to above.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>French Breakfast</i> . Very early; gets pithy quick	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Round White</i> . Best round white sort ..	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Scarlet Turnip White Tip</i> . A very pretty early round radish.....	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Sparkler</i> . Special strain of above.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Chartier</i> . Long, red, good quality.....	7	15	45	1.35
<i>French Forcing or Paris Beauty</i> . Half long, bright scarlet, very early.....	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Icicle</i> . Very early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Lady Finger</i> . Long white. Main crop.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Long Brightest Scarlet</i> . Intense bright scarlet	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Long Scarlet</i> . Large, medium, late, good variety	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Strasburg</i> . Large, half long white, good summer radish.....	10	20	55	1.65
<i>All Seasons</i> . All of the above and more in mixture.....	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Chinese Rose Winter</i> . Standard for winter use	7	15	45	
<i>Chinese White Winter or Mikado</i> . Very large; similar to above.....	7	15	45	
<i>Japanese Radish</i> . (Sakurajima). Extreme large white winter radish.....	10	30		



Icicle Radish

These are the tenderest and possibly the earliest of all radishes. They are pure white, tender, mild, and very quick growing.

Sweet Corn



White Mexican

tween the rows; is pure white and I don't see how it can be beaten for an extra early.

For a cracking good sort to follow it we have the *White Mexican Home Grown* which has a longer ear, of just as good quality or a little better and will make a better yield, naturally, because of its larger size. These follow each other very closely and you can have sweet corn every day and not miss a meal until they are both gone.

Early Mayflower is in the same class as *White Mexican*. In fact if anything it is earlier and better. It originated way up in the New England states where it would have to be early in order to make good. It is white, grows a good sized ear, usually ten rows or better. It proves to be just a little earlier than any other sort we have. For the past two years, in the trials, we have gathered our first mess of roasting ears from the *Early Mayflower*. The quality has been good, in fact, better than most early kinds. It seems to contain a larger percent of sugar than is usually found in an early corn. The appearance of the dry grain shows that. I pronounce it one of the best things in early sweet corn that has come out yet. You are safe in planting all you want of it.

Peep O'Day is another earlier variety supposed to belong in the same class as those mentioned above, but it is so very small and often wormy that it is usually disappointing. Next comes the *Cory* class of sweet corn which has been popular for the early markets for a good many years.

White Cory or *White Cob Cory* is the most popular among them. It is very early, grows a fair sized ear and comes at a time when sweet corn is appreciated and in demand. *First of All* which is practically the same as *Red Cob Cory*, is the same season and size as *White Cory*, and I do not think there is any difference in the quality although some do not agree with me. The dry grain shows a pink tinge and the cob is red but this does not show up in the ear at roasting ear stage.

Whatever we say we will have to acknowledge that it is hard to beat *Golden Bantam*, either among the early or late varieties. It is

classed as an early, coming in at the same time or just following *White Cory*. Its color has been its only objection but of late people are coming to think differently and to really prefer the color. When ready for use it is a rich creamy yellow and deepening to an orange color when ripe.

In quality it is equal to any of the later varieties. The ear is just the right size to serve on the table and many people make several plantings for succession and depend on this variety for their entire supply.

In the second early varieties, the best known is the *Early Minnesota*, which comes in just after *Cory* and *White Mexican*. A slightly larger and better second early is *Early Champion*, which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long sweet ears like the later sorts, and is in and gone before *Evergreen* is ready. Next following would be *Early Evergreen*, which is an early selection from the *Stowell's Evergreen*. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. *Black Mexican* also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety, medium early and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

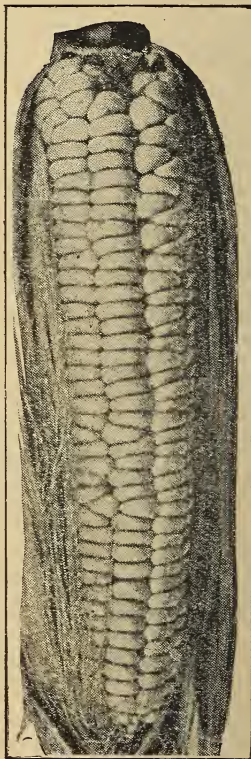
For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to *Stowell's Evergreen* and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears, heavy yielders, staying green and

tender for a long time.

The *Stowell's Evergreen* is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while the *White Evergreen* is more prized for home use and market garden trade.

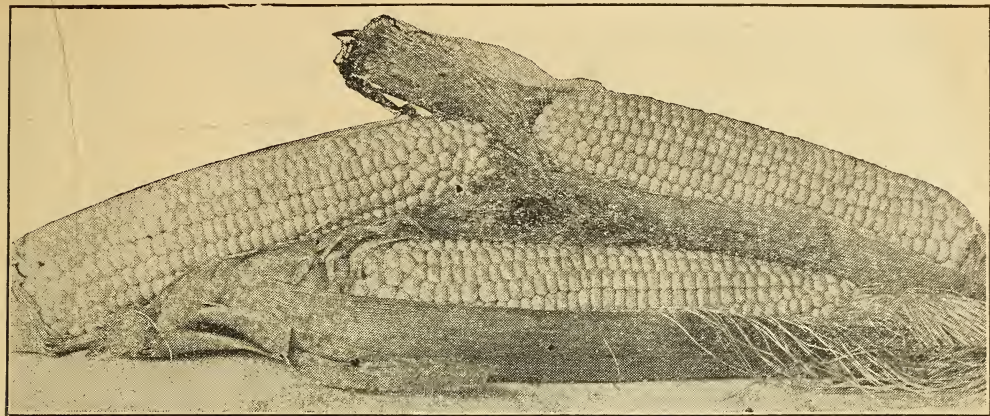
We grow our *Stowell's* and *White Evergreen* on our home ground and cure it on hangers and it is extra fine. We can give you the best you ever got.

An old standard variety noted for its quality is *Country Gentleman*. It was at one time known as *Shoe Peg* but was improved to such an extent that it deserved a new name. It is a late variety deep grained with zig zag rows, ears of medium size and exceptional quality. *Zig Zag Evergreen* is a cross between this one and *Stowell's Evergreen* made in



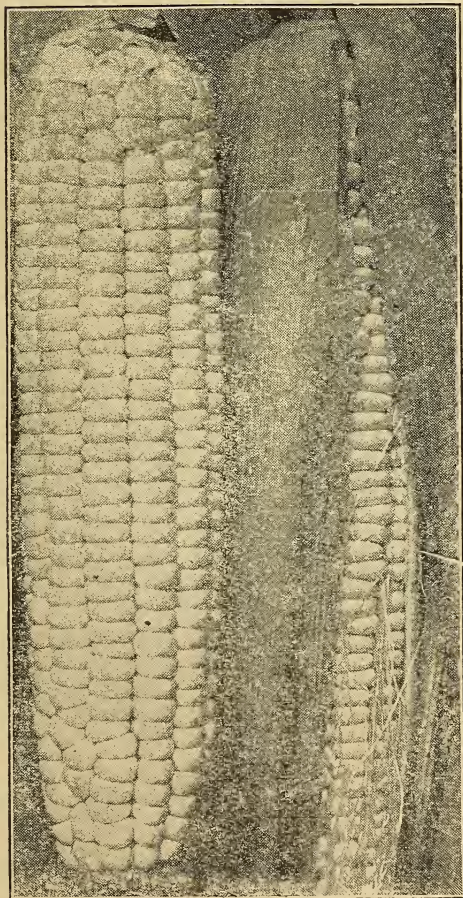
Early Mayflower

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



White Evergreen

For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to *Stowell's Evergreen* and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*.



Early Champion

Sweet Corn

(Continued)

larger ear resembling Country Gentleman with the quality of this variety. I doubt if the result was attained, but it is a good variety anyway and comes fairly near half-way between the two parents.

In the south, where it is hard to grow the true sweet corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is *Adams' Extra Early*. This is not true sweet corn, but it is good for early roasting ears. Very early, and hardy, and free from worms.

Postpaid Prices on Sweet Corn

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
Peep O'Day. Early, but small	5	15	40	1.20
White Mexican. (Siou x City). Best real early sweet corn	7	18	55	1.45
Adams' Extra Early. Not a sweet corn; early and hardy	5	15	40	1.20
First of All. Early, dry corn pink, 8-rowed	5	15	45	1.20
Golden Bantam. An excellent early. Yellow at roasting ear stage	7	15	45	1.20
Golden Bantam. Mountain Grown. An extra good strain of this popular variety	10	18	60	1.60
Early Minnesota. A large early good quality	5	15	40	1.20
Early Champion. Midseason, large ear, good yielder	7	18	55	1.45
Early Evergreen. High quality, mid-season	5	15	45	1.20
Black Mexican. Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality	5	15	40	1.20
Early Mayflower. Extremely early, good quality	7	18	55	1.45
White Cory. Standard early variety	5	15	45	1.20
White Mexican. (Sioux City). Best				
Zig Zag Evergreen. Good quality, medium-sized ear	5	15	40	1.20
White Evergreen. Large, deep-grained, very juicy and sweet. Earlier and larger than regular strain	7	15	45	1.20
	5	18	55	1.45
Stowell's Evergreen. Rank growing, large eared, late	7	15	45	1.20
Country Gentleman. Small ear, high quality, deep grain	7	18	55	1.45

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



A Single Plant of Our New Redhead Tomato

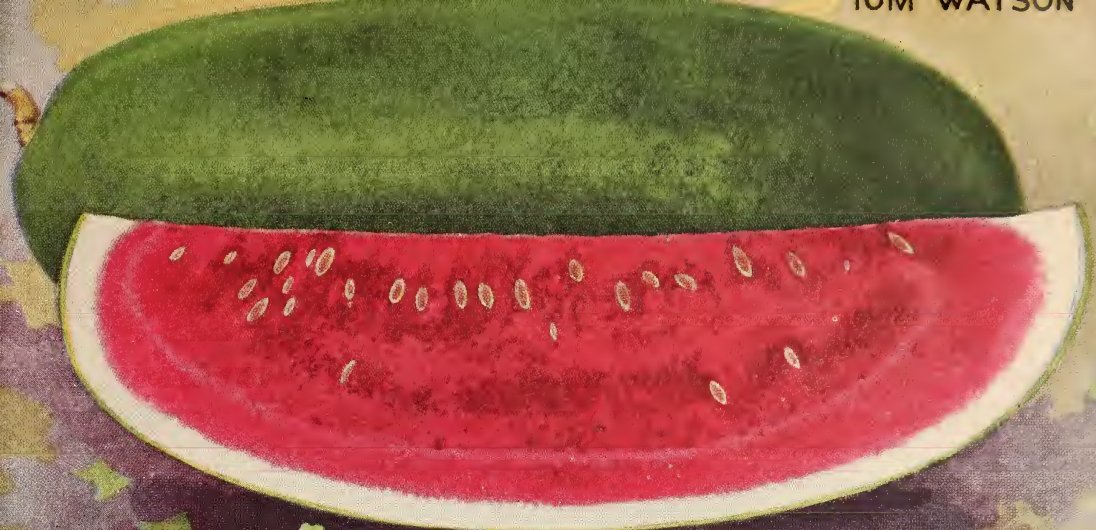
This will give you some idea of how it bears. It beats anything to yield we have ever had, early or late. Unlike most early tomatoes it holds its size, shape and quality clear through the season. Ripening as early as the earliest, it has the size and deep red color of such popular late varieties as Stone.

There is another big point with this tomato

that must not be overlooked and that is the tendency to set on fruit from the first bloom. Most early varieties as you know, give great promise by blooming early but it is all false alarm. They drop this bloom and do not set fruit. This is where the Redhead beats them.

Price: large pkt. 20c; one-fifth oz. \$1.00; one oz. \$4.00.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



FIELD'S DAISY

Postpaid Prices

1. TOM WATSON WATERMELON, packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; 1-4 pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$5.50.
2. KLECKLEY SWEET WATERMELON, packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; 1-4 pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$5.50.
3. FIELD'S DAISY MUSKMELON, packet, 15 cents; ounce, 35 cents; 1-4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.00.

For description of Field's Daisy, see page 26, and pages 28 and 29 for watermelons.



KLECKLEY SWEET

Field's Gladiolus

Queen of All Flowers

Gladiolus will grow and bloom for any one, anywhere, in any weather and any soil. They are the best cut flowers grown, beautiful either growing or picked. Full planting and growing instructions with each order.

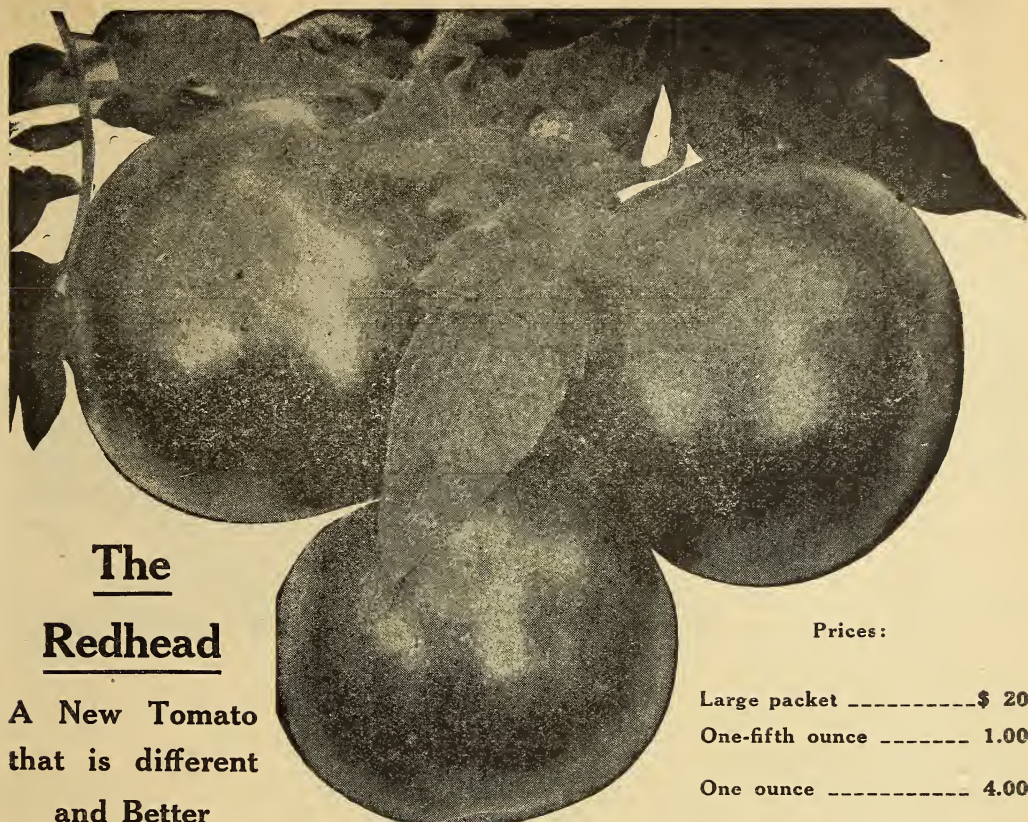
The 6 most popular sorts, *Princes*, *Baron Hulot*, *Snowbank*, *America*, *Mrs. Frances King*, and *Niagara*, at 10c each.

Your choice of any variety named above, one or more of a kind, just as you like. One each of those named above, 60 cents.

A collection of twelve bulbs, two of each variety, postpaid \$1.00.



The Bargain Collection is smaller sized bulbs than those listed at the top of this page, but all blooming size, as follows: Five *America*, 5 *Mrs. Frances King*, 50 Mixed Hybrid Seedlings, 60 bulbs in all, postpaid for \$1.10



The Redhead

A New Tomato
that is different
and Better

For eight years I have been hunting for an early tomato better than Field's Early June, which I first introduced in 1909 and now I have it in the new "Redhead."

The Early June has made good everywhere and has proven all that was ever claimed for it, but there was never anything so good but what there was eventually something better and that has proven to be the case with the Early June., It is good but the "Redhead" is better.

During the eight years I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes in our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them and I tried out all the track sorts offered by other seed houses, but none proved better than Early June except this one. And unless it was better than Early June there was no use offering it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a home canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high-colored and fine-flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were. Here is his reply:

"Friend Field:—I certainly appreciate your kind letter and note that you are stuck on our tomato story. The tomatoes"" NIO A OAOA O tomatoes. Now, Field, I am going to tell you a tomato story. The tomatoes you got are only second grade. We had about an acre of these tomatoes, a private early variety of my own,

Prices:

Large packet -----	\$ 20
One-fifth ounce -----	1.00
One ounce -----	4.00

and we sold over \$600 worth of early tomatoes from it and then canned 2,000 cans of first-grade, besides a few second grade, all from that one acre. Now this sounds rather fishy, but I have the proof to back it up. The flavor of this tomato far excels anything I have ever found in my 20 years of market gardening, and I never saw anything in the tomato line that would compare with it in earliness, yield, smoothness and color."

Of course I was interested and he sent me some plants for the trial grounds and sent Frank some for his market garden. They proved to be away ahead of everything else we had, but we tried them out another year to make sure, and they did it right over again.

So we paid the originator \$500 to save us a sack of extra-select seed from his first pickings, and we have it in the house now ready to divide with you.

Description— This tomato is a deep blood red, not yellowish nor purplish, but just *red red*. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photographs show this exactly. Does not crack easily and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem, solid color. Keeps on bearing till late. See prices above.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Main Crop Varieties of Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the *New Stone*. This is the best representative of the Livingstone type of big, solid, "beefy", smooth, red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meated, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Matchless is a very similar variety, large, solid, blood-red tomato, suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra-large, showy tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the *Ponderosa* class of tomatoes. This includes *Ponderosa*, *Crimson Cushion*, *Beefsteak*, *Majestic*, *Tenderloin* and several others. Most of these, however, are simply *Ponderosa* under another name and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight *Ponderosa*. It is a very large tomato, almost seedless, sometimes a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all.

There is also a dwarf or bush form of *Ponderosa*, which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply Dwarf *Ponderosa*. It is supposed to be the *Ponderosa* on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

A great tomato for the south is the *Mississippi Girl* tomato shown on another page.

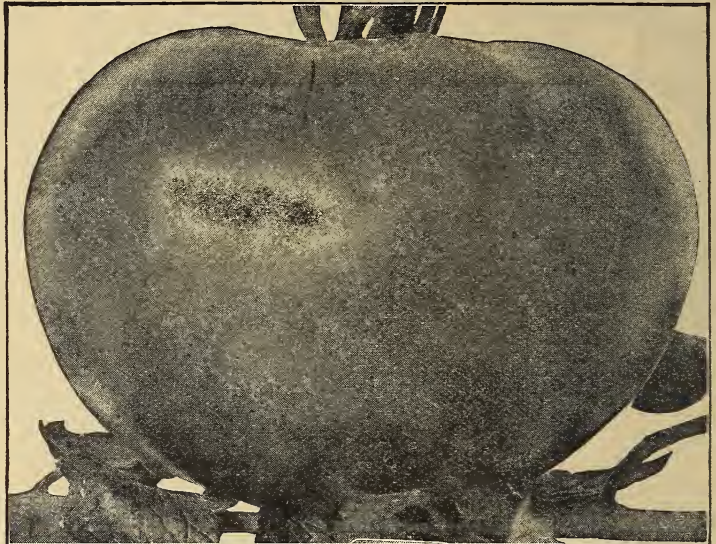
Another tomato that is grown largely in the south, especially for shipping, is the *Livingstone Globe*. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe-shaped and good every way.

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the *Yellow Pear*. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The *Yellow Plum* is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato, known as *Golden Beauty*. This is a round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as *Beauty*, but golden yellow.

Another yellow tomato is *Yellow Ponderosa*, a very large variety, in fact as large as the pink *Ponderosa* that we are all familiar with. This is a new introduction and worth a trial.

Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course, I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my *Field's Early June*



New Stone. Best of all the big, smooth, red, main crop tomatoes

and *Redhead*, which I have described fully on another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

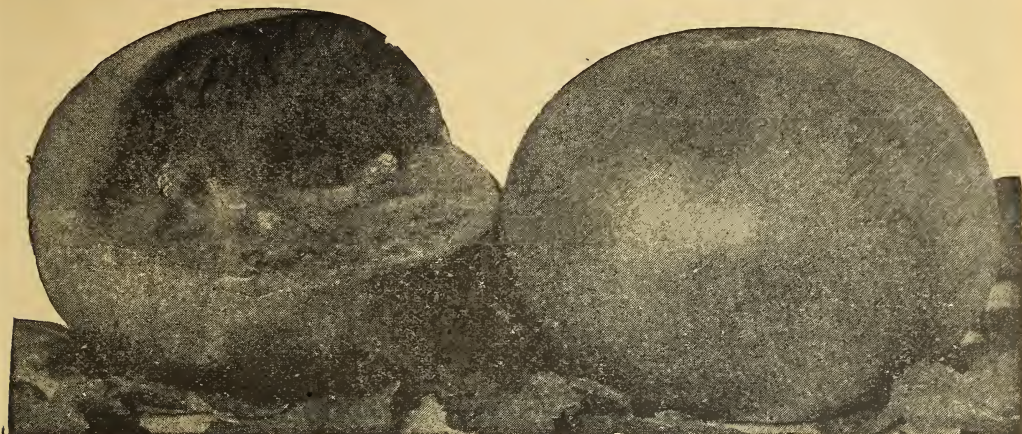
Generally speaking, the best first-early tomato outside of *Early June* and *Redhead*, is the *Earliana*. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, they will turn out lots of fruit.

The *Earliana* is a scarlet of fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato, or as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored.

While the *Earliana* is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such case you should plant *June Pink*, *Acme* and *Beauty*. *June Pink* is best described as a pink *Earliana*, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as *Acme*, which for that reason is generally chosen by southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship north. *Acme* is a purple variety, very smooth, nice medium size and very early. *Beauty* is very similar, but even larger; is a smooth solid, fine flavored tomato, almost as large as *New Stone*, but purple color. Where markets call for purple or flesh-colored tomato, this is a fine one to grow; is good size, fine appearance, medium early.

Another purple early tomato is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf stocky bush and holds the tomatoes up off the ground and does not run to vine in extra rich soil, as is the case with many tomatoes.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Field's Early June Tomato

Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 40c;

oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about 30 miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges, a little five acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The *Early June Tomato* is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14 and was getting practically double price on account of high quality I began to get interested.

It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, and more prolific than either one.

I know that statement sounds pretty strong, but it's gospel truth and I've got the papers to back it up. I made the statement last year and I wish to make it more positive than ever this year. I got literally hundreds of letters from customers about it, but I haven't room to print them. It would take a big book.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana and has much the same kind of vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solidier. Very mild, sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato. It looks just like Stone for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. Flesh is solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

A Money Maker. Just think what it would mean to have tomatoes ahead of anyone else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden.

Rev. Rust's Own Description. Here is

what Rev. Rust himself has to say of the *Early June* tomato. I asked him to make a brief statement:

"I believe it to be the earliest of all. And not only is it early, but large. In color it is crimson red and very attractive. It is almost seedless, the flesh thick and firm and the flavor delicious. I have marketed it here for five years and have never had a complaint on quality, and have received an average price of 5½ cents per pound for the whole season."

Plant the *Early June* in the house or hot-bed nine or ten weeks before you expect to set them in the field. Transplant them once before they go in the open. A good plan for this transplanting is to transfer them to plant boxes or the square strawberry boxes, then when they reach good size and the weather is warm, set them in the field, breaking away this box and the plant will not wilt. We will be glad to furnish you a little booklet telling more about tomato culture as well as the growing of other garden crops. Ask for it.

The Pink Early June

The only possible drawback to Field's *Early June* is that some markets object to a right red tomato and demand a pink or flesh-colored one instead. The *Early June* is a fire red without a trace of pink or purple.

Two or three years ago, however, we found a single plant, evidently a sport or hybrid, bearing typical *Early June* tomatoes except that they were of pink or purple color like *Acme* or *Beauty*.

It proved to be fixed in character and comes absolutely true to type. It is very early, smooth and solid; like the parent and with the *Acme* color. It is remarkably heavy yielding and is a great money maker. Some of the boys insisted that on our grounds it out-yielded the regular *Early June*, but that may have been imagination. Our stock of *Pink Early June* is limited, but while it lasts we will supply it.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



A pair of typical Mississippi Tomatoes. Best tomato for canning and for main crop through the summer

The Mississippi Girl Tomato

There is a great demand for a perfect canning tomato and we have been working along that line for several years, starting, of course, with the Stone type of tomato, for the Stone tomato has always been acknowledged as the finest of all canning tomatoes. What we have is not exactly improved Stone, although it is along the same line. It has the same deep red color as the Stone, but is slightly larger, more uniform in size and of remarkable ability to withstand hot dry summer weather.

Perhaps you have all had some experience with tomatoes blooming all right, but failing to bear fruit. This is especially common in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states. The Mississippi Girl is remarkably free from this failing. Here is a summing up of what

we claim for the new one:

A wonderful deep red color	A long season of bearing
Uniform, even size	Thrifty, vigorous vines
An enormous yielder	Ability to stand hot weather
Solid, deep, red flesh	Apparently blight proof
Freedom from cracking	Smooth as an egg

The name was given in honor of the girls of Mississippi who have done such wonderful things with their "Tomato Clubs." You know all over the south, and especially in Mississippi, the girls have been organizing clubs, not to do fancy work, or to study high-brow literature, or to promote social aspirations, but for the humble and useful purpose of canning tomatoes and incidentally, made a lot of money for themselves.

Bonny Best is a splendid second early tomato classed by some as an early sort. It is much larger than most early or intermediate varieties. If you know what the New Stone looks like, you will have a good idea of the general appearance of this tomato. It is perfectly smooth, solid and ripens a heavy crop. A good succession will include this variety and would be Redhead for early, Bonny Best for second and New Stone for late.

Chalk's Early Jewel is a smooth, bright red early tomato. A little deeper color than the Earliana, not quite so early, but larger.

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the **Yellow Pear**. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The **Yellow Plum** is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a large yellow tomato, known as **Golden Beauty**. This is a big, round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as Beauty.

Postpaid Prices on Tomato Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.
Redhead. Very early, large, bright red, 1-5 oz. \$1.00-----	20	4.00
Field's Early June. Good size, smooth, solid red, productive-----	10	75
Pink Early June. Smooth, medium sized, compact bush, good bearer-----	10	75
Earliana. Standard early red-----	10	45
June Pink. Early, somewhat rough-----	7	40
Bonny Best. Good size, fairly early, red fruit-----	10	45
Dwarf Champion. Early pink tree-----	7	40
Chalk's Early Jewel. Strong grower, smooth red tomato-----	7	40
Acme. Second early, pink tomato, good shipper-----	7	40
Golden Beauty. Main crop, yellow variety-----	7	40
Beauty. Main crop, pink, large, good canner-----	7	40
Mississippi Girl. Large, smooth, bright red-----	10	75
New Stone. Good size, solid, bright red; good canner-----	10	45
Matchless. Large, smooth, dark red-----	7	40
Livingston's Globe. Medium size, pink, high quality-----	10	45
Ponderosa. Solid and meaty, very large, pink-----	15	65
Yellow Pear. Standard preserving-----	10	
Yellow Ponderosa -----	15	65

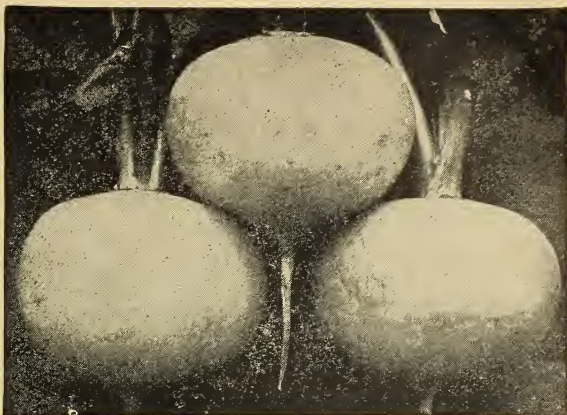
Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled, very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least six inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early turnip should have a piece of ground at least twelve by six inches and late turnips a square foot of ground to each plant. Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three lbs. of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the *Early Milan*. It is tender, sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip, called *Early White Milan*. No difference except color. *Snowball* is fine for either early or late.

For main crop, and especially for fall sowing the main standby is the old-fashioned *Purple Top Strap Leaf*. Large, sweet and fine grain. The *Purple Top Globe* is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper in shade and a little heavier. On account of its shape it yields better than the old flat type. *White Globe* is much like *Purple Top Globe*, except that it is white and somewhat later. There is also a yellow-fleshed turnip called *Amber Globe*, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The *Rutabaga Turnip* is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with a yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.



Turnips, Purple Top Strap Leaf

There is a long, slender turnip, called *Cowhorn Turnip*, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow under. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

Postpaid Prices on Turnip Seed

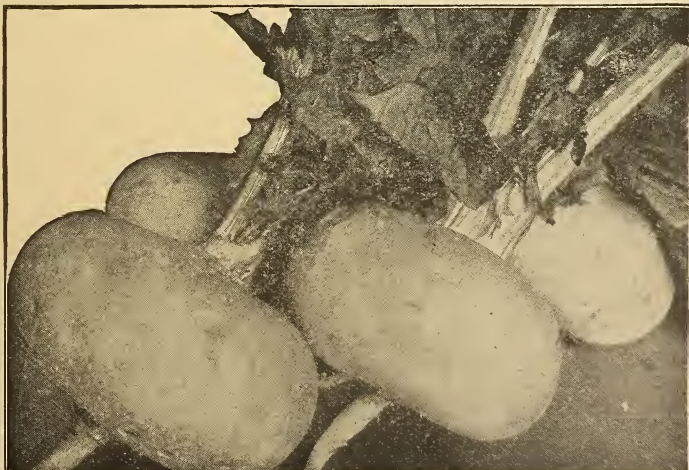
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
<i>Amber Globe</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Cowhorn</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Extra Early Milan</i>	10	20	60	2.00
<i>Early White Milan</i>	10	20	60	2.00
<i>Early Snowball</i>	7	20	60	
<i>Purple Top Strap Leaf</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Purple Top Globe</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Rutabaga. American Purple Top</i> ..	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Seven Top Turnip for Greens</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>White Globe</i>	7	15	45	1.50

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them until you have had some experience.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn (produced under the new selective method which makes possible the segregation of varieties) is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It eliminates all danger raising poisonous mushrooms.

Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Standard brick, 50c; 3 bricks, \$1.25; postpaid by express or freight. 10 bricks \$3.50.



Turnips, Purple Top Globe

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Odds and Ends

	Pkt.	Oz.
<i>Chicory</i> , Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee -----	10	25
<i>Citron</i> . Red Seeded. Small, striped preserv- ing melon -----	7	20
<i>Citron</i> . Green Seeded. <i>Endive</i> , Green curled. Dark green leaves, curly Garden Lemon or Vine Peach Valuable for pre- serves -----	10	30
<i>Garlic</i> . Tastes like onion, only more so. Per bulb, 5c; per lb., 50c <i>Ground Cherry</i> . Yellow. Old fashioned yellow variety -----	10	50
<i>Kohl Rabi</i> . White Vienna. Turnip-rooted cabbage	10	35
<i>Leek</i> . Large Flag. Used for soups -----	5	20
<i>Mushrooms</i> . Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn. Brick 50, 3 bricks \$1.25 <i>Okra</i> . Mixed. Cook pods while young for soups -----	7	15
<i>Parsley</i> , Moss Curled Used for garnishing and seasoning -----	10	15
<i>Rhubarb</i> or <i>Pieplant</i> -----	7	15
	1 1/4	Pt. Qt.
<i>Sunflower</i> , Mammoth <i>Russian</i> . Crown for chicken feed -----	15	25 40
<i>Tobacco Dust</i> , lb. 25c 3 lbs. 65c. 12 lbs., express not prepaid, \$1.00		

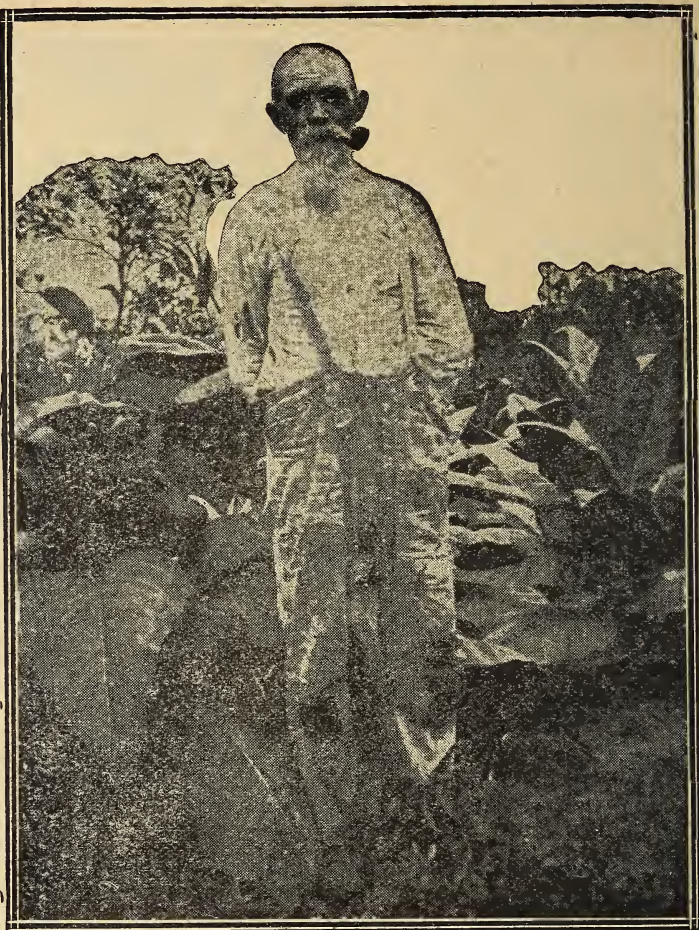
	Pkt.	Oz.
<i>Tobacco</i> , White Bur- ley. Fine strain of this variety -----	10	40
<i>Brussels</i> , <i>Sprouts</i> -----	10	25

HERBS

	Pkt.	Oz.
<i>Balm</i> . For making balm tea, Perennial -----	10	
<i>Borage</i> . Leaves used for flavoring. Annual -----	5	
<i>Caraway</i> . Seeds used for flavoring bread. <i>Castor Oil Plant</i> . Seeds are pressed to obtain oil. Annual -----	5	
<i>Coriander</i> . Seeds used in confectionery. Annual	5	
<i>Dill</i> . Sown for dill pickles. Annual -----	10	25
<i>Hoarhound</i> . For seasoning and cough remedy, Perennial -----	10	
<i>Marjoram</i> , Sweet, Perennial -----	5	
<i>Summer Savory</i> . Used for seasoning. Annual -----	10	
<i>Sage</i> , Mammoth Broadleaf. For seasoning and medicinal purposes. Perennial -----	15	
<i>Wormwood</i> . Perennial -----	5	

VEGETABLES USED FOR GREENS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
<i>Collards</i> . Popular in the south -----	7	15	
<i>Kale</i> . Dwarf; low growings; belongs to cabbage family -----	7	25	
<i>Kale</i> . Tall; stands 2 to 3 ft. high -----	7	25	
<i>Mustard</i> . Black. Very early. Goes to seed soon -----	7	15	
<i>Mustard</i> . Chinese Broadleaved. Large flat leaf, crumpled at edges -----	7	15	
<i>Mustard</i> . Chinese Curled. Resembles Ostrich Plume -----	7	15	
<i>Mustard</i> . Ostrich Plume. Well named. Very pretty -----	7	15	
<i>Mustard</i> . White. Grown for seed -----	7	15	
<i>Mustard</i> . Fordhook Fancy. Very finely curled -----	7	15	
<i>Spinach</i> . Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early, good sized -----	7	15 35	



He Recommends White Burley

<i>Spinach</i> . Giant Thick Leaf. Later than above and stands longer without going to seed -----	7	15	35
<i>Swiss Chard</i> <i>Lucullus</i> . Large fleshy crumpled leaf -----	7	20	50

Tobacco

We don't grow tobacco commercially here in Iowa and I really don't know about it myself, but lots of my customers have written in, asking that we give them some first class, pure improved varieties of tobacco seed. I wrote to friends and customers in the tobacco growing districts and among others I found a man in Tennessee growing remarkably fine White Burley Tobacco. He has made a specialty of this variety, selecting the best plants for seed every year and I contracted with him to grow me enough of this select seed so that I could offer it to my customers. I have every reason to believe that he has a remarkably pure, fine strain of this tobacco and I feel confident that if you want the best there is in tobacco, this seed would be the stuff for you to use. This is the variety sold as Sweet Burley tobacco.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.

Vegetable Collections



Last year showed a remarkable increase in the number of people who made garden, and this season will, from present conditions, show a bigger increase. These folks who are new at the business need a little help, both in the selection of varieties, and instructions for planting and growing.

These collections will solve the selection of varieties, and a booklet of gardening information, which we will furnish free if you will ask for it, will give you information for growing and planting.

I don't much care which way we sell this seed, wheather in collections such as are listed

here or from the retail price list in the center of the catalog. Our profits will be about the same either way. I have worked these collections up for your convenience, and best of all they will make you a big saving on your garden seed bill, which I feel sure you will appreciate.

The varieties we use in them are all good standard varieties that you will find listed in this catalog, and the seed same as we use in any oth r packet.

These collections can not be broken, as they are up right now ready to be mailed to you. If you want something different, select it from the retail price list.

Novelty Collection No. 1—85c Postpaid

- 1 Pkt. Cabbage. Norseman. An early round head....20c
- 1 Pkt. Muskmelon. Field's Daisy. Very high quality.....15c
- 1 Pkt. Onion. Mountain Danvers. Early, good keeper.....15c
- 1 Pkt. Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early.....15c
- 1 Pkt. Tomato, Redhead. Smooth bright red.....20c
- 1 Pkt. Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop.....15c
- 1 Pkt. Beans, Sure Crop Wax. Long slender pod. Very tender.....10c

The above list totals \$1.10 and we will send it postpaid for 85 cents.

Mixture Collection No. 2—88c Postpaid

You might call this one an All Season's Mixture, which it really is. We have sold it for a good many years and it is growing more popular each year.

Radishes—All Season's Mixture—A special mix of all the early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for amonth.

Lettuce—Six of the best varieties, early and late.

Table Beets—Mixture of all varieties.

Onions—Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions.

Watermelons—Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot, you are hard to suit.

Muskmelons—12 different sorts—all good ones.

Cucumbers—A mixture of slicers and picklers, short ones and long ones.

Pumpkins—All kinds, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good-size patch.

Squashes—Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains all the favorite varieties.

Carrots—A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.

Turnips—Early and late, white and purple

All the above, a full ounce of each, 11 varieties, for 88c, postpaid. Ask for Collection No. 2.

Large Backyard Col. No. 3—\$1.66 Postpaid

This is a splendid collection for a large backyard garden. It contains all the important vegetables in moderate quantities.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ¼ lb. Sweet Corn.....15 | 1 pkt. Tomatoes.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Turnips.....07 | 2 ozs. Early Peas.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Ea. Cabbage.....10 | 2 ozs. Late Peas.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Late Cabbage.....10 | 2 ozs. Wax Beans.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Muskmelons.....07 | 2 ozs. Green Pod Beans 10 |
| 1 pkt. Watermelon.....10 | 2 ozs. Pole Beans.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber.....10 | 1 pkt. Lettuce.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Ea. Radishes.....10 | 1 pkt. Salsify.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Late Radishes.....10 | 1 pkt. Early Beets.....07 |
| 1 pkt. Onions.....07 | 1 pkt. Late Beets.....07 |
| 1 pkt. Carrots.....07 | 1 pkt. Early Squash.....07 |
| 1 pkt. Parsnips.....10 | 1 pkt. Late Squash.....10 |
| ¼ lb. Popcorn.....15 | 1 pkt. Pumpkin.....07 |

Total \$2.49. Special postpaid price \$1.66

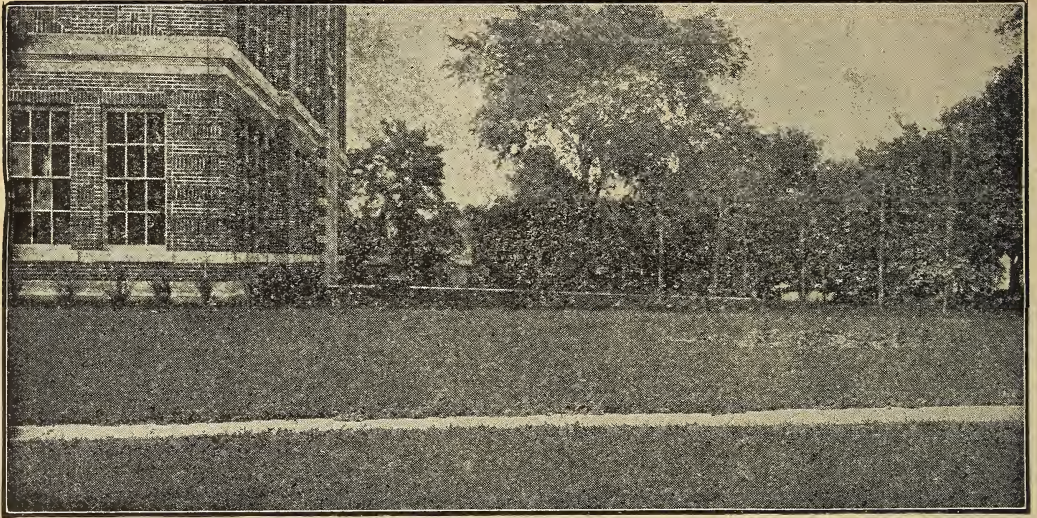
Complete Garden Col. No. 7—\$3.32 Postpaid

This complete collection will furnish a good sized family with a steady supply of vegetables throughout the season. If there are some items you do not use you can give them to your neighbors and still be ahead as the discount is liberal. We have selected for succession

The quantities are also well balanced.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| One quarter pound each Bush Snap Beans, Bush Limas and Pole Beans..... | 50c |
| One ounce Table Beets..... | 20c |
| Packet of Carrots..... | 10c |
| Packet of Celery..... | 10c |
| Packet each of early and late Cabbage..... | 20c |
| Package of Cauliflower..... | 20c |
| Packet of an all purpose Cucumber..... | 10c |
| Packet of Lettuce..... | 10c |
| Packet of a good mild variety of Onion..... | 10c |
| Packet of Parsnips..... | 10c |
| Succession of Peas. ¼lb. each of 3 varieties..... | 45c |
| Both hot and mango Peppers..... | 20c |
| A quarter pound of Popcorn..... | 12c |
| Succession of Radishes, 3 varieties, a pkt. each..... | 27c |
| Early and late Squash, a packet each..... | 15c |
| Early and a main crop Tomato, a packet each..... | 15c |
| Succession of Sweet Corn, 3 varieties, ¼lb. each..... | 51c |
| Early and late Turnip, a packet each..... | 20c |
| Both watermelon and muskmelon, an oz. each..... | 35c |
| A vegetable for greens which will be either mustard or spinach..... | 5c |

Total \$4.15. Special postpaid price \$3.32



Campus of new High School here. Grass was from our seed and was big enough to mow in 4 weeks.

Field's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter, or impossible to get a nice lawn started. but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

Preparation. In the first place you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy or sour, or heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and free from sticks, trash, clods and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is planted so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one pound to three hundred square feet and then rake it in so it will be covered nicely.

Sow Lawn Grass at Any Time of the Year. It is simply a question of moisture. I have good stands of lawn grass from sowing in practically every month of the year, and I have lost stands nearly all times of year. It depends on whether you have moisture or not.

All grass seed is very tender to drouth when small, and it must have sufficient moisture till 4 to 6 weeks old. Then it will take care of itself fairly well. If it don't rain often enough after you sow the seed, you will have to keep the ground watered. You simply must have moisture or you will get no grass. If you have or can get moisture, it don't matter much when you sow. Just whenever the ground is ready.

Be sure and use plenty of seed. Not less than 1 lb. to 300 sq. ft. and 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. is better.

Ready for Mowing in Four Weeks. If you will prepare the soil in good shape and keep it moist until the grass gets started, you can have a lawn ready to mow in four weeks from the time you sow the seed and it will keep coming and getting better all the time. *Be sure and use plenty of seed, not less than one pound for each 300 square feet.*

The Seed. I have studied and experimented on the lawn grass question a great deal and I have worked out a mixture or combination of grasses that I consider just about right. It don't do to depend on any kind of grass alone. Kentucky Blue grass is all right, but it is slow to start and turns brown in dry weather. I use some of it in the mixture. In fact, it is the basis of all good lawn grass mixtures, but you can improve it mightly by using other grasses and white clover along with it. If you want straight Blue Grass, I can furnish it, but I am positive you will have much better results from the mixture than you would with the straight positive you will have much better results from the mixture than you would with the straight Blue Grass. If you won't believe it try it out yourself.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 40c per lb.
Price, by freight or express \$1.50 per peck.
\$6.00 per bu. of 20 lbs.

Kentucky Blue Grass

For those who want straight Kentucky Blue grass we have a fine lot of good, pure seed. 40c per lb. postpaid.

White Clover

Very often it is advisable, especially on poor clay soils, to make an extra heavy seeding of white clover. For this we can furnish a stock free from trash and weed seed. 70c per lb.

Bermuda Grass

For the south, especially for poor, rocky sandy soils this grass has been a splendid success. It is low growing grass that spreads by rooting at the joints. It will stand any amount of tramping, in fact you can hardly kill it out. It is the salvation for those trying to grow a good lawn under hot dry unfavorable conditions. It winter kills in the north. 65c per lb. postpaid.

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds

For 1920

This is a condensed list of all the garden seeds that are described and priced in the 1920 catalog. I have written short descriptions here of each item and put down the correct postpaid price.

Everything is listed here, and the prices are the same as in the body of the catalog. You can make up your order from this even better than from the complete catalog, as it is handier to get at.

Wholesale Prices. Write for special prices on large amounts of garden seeds to come by freight or express at your expense.

I guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent to me by check, draft or money order, or registered letter, and I guarantee safe arrival of goods to you. If for

any reason goods fail to arrive I will refill.

These Prices are Postpaid. Unless otherwise specified, these prices include prepayment of all postage, delivered anywhere in the U. S.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra well wrapped.

Send Money Order, Draft or Check if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing there, send silver in a card wrapper and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

ASPARAGUS

(See Page 7)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.

<i>Bonaivett's Giant.</i> Very early, and tender	10	20	55
<i>Columbian Mammoth White.</i> Has large white or light green stalks	5	15	40
<i>Conover's Colossal.</i> Standard sort; large green stalks	5	15	40
<i>Palmetto.</i> Very desirable, bright green stalks	5	15	40

BEANS

(See Page 8)

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

<i>Dwarf or Bush, Green Pod Snap.</i>	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Black Valentine.</i> Very early; resembles Round Pod Valentine	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Stringless Green Pod.</i> Very prolific and tender; round pods	7	15	45	1.25
<i>Early Six Weeks.</i> Early, flat pod	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Field's First Early.</i> Very early, large, flat pod, heavy yielder	10	18	60	1.50
<i>Giant Stringless Green Pod.</i> Round pod	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Refugee, or 1000 to 1.</i> Late heavy yielding, round pod	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Round Pod Valentine.</i> A splendid well known early variety	5	15	45	1.25

BEANS

(See Page 9)

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

<i>Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Pod</i>	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Challenge Black Wax.</i> Small round pod, prolific, very early	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Davis' White Kidney Wax.</i> Large flat pod; good shelling or snap	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Golden Wax.</i> Medium size, flat pod of good quality	7	15	45	1.25
<i>New Stringless Yellow Pod.</i> Medium size, round, tender pods	7	15	50	1.35
<i>Perfection Wax.</i> Large, long straight pod, prolific, late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Round Pod Kidney Wax.</i> Extra good	10	18	60	1.50
<i>Sure Crop Wax.</i> Long pod. Fine	10	18	60	1.50
<i>Wardwell's Kidney Wax.</i> Early, large flat pod; does not rust	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Pencil Pod Black Wax.</i> Round pod for home use	5	15	45	1.25

BEANS

(See Page 10)

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

<i>Bush Varieties for Shell Beans.</i>	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Wilson's Bush Lima</i> (See page 7)	10	20	70	
<i>Burpee's Bush Lima.</i> Good bean, but requires long season	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Dreer's Bush Lima.</i> Quality and yield good, bush low and spreading	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Dwarf Horticultural.</i> Shell bean	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Fordhook Bush Lima.</i> Best large-podded bush lima	7	18	60	1.50
<i>Henderson's Bush Lima.</i> Very prolific, small bean	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Red Kidney.</i> Used as shell bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>White Kidney.</i> Similar to above but has white seeds	5	10	35	.90
<i>White Wonder.</i> An improvement on the old navy field bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>Tepary.</i> Dry weather navy bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>Great Northern</i> (See page 10)	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Mexican Pinto.</i> Spiculed bean	5	10	35	.90

POLE BEANS

(See Page 11)

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

<i>Green Podded.</i>	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Cutshort or Cornhill.</i> Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Dutch Case Knife.</i> Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Horticultural or Cranberry.</i> Medium				

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

long pods; late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Improved Missouri Wonder.</i> Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality	10	20	65	
<i>Kentucky Wonder.</i> Long pod; early	7	15	50	1.35
<i>White Creaseback.</i> Small pod, late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Lazy Wife.</i> Late except in south	5	15	50	
<i>White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder.</i> Medium large pod, fair yielder	5	15	45	1.25

POLE BEANS

(See Page 11)

<i>Wax Podded.</i>	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Golden Cluster Wax.</i> Medium early	7	15	50	1.35
<i>Kentucky Wonder Wax.</i> Pods long and broad. Quality fine, early	7	15	50	1.35

POLE LIMAS

(See Page 10)

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

<i>Extra Early Lima.</i> Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima	5	15	45	1.25
<i>King Lima.</i> Large, high quality	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Seibert's Early Lima.</i> Earlier than King Lima; of high quality	5	15	45	1.25

BEETS

(See Page 12)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

<i>For Table Use.</i>	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Blood Turnip.</i> Main crop; roots flat	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Crimson Globe.</i> Smooth, globe-shaped, medium early	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Crosby's Egyptian.</i> Early, smooth, flattened, globe-shaped, bright red	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Detroit Dark Red.</i> Early, dark red, round, smooth	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Eclipse.</i> (Special Strain). Early, bright red, globe-shaped	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Extra Early Flat Egyptian.</i> Very early, small tops	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Long Blood.</i> Late; flesh dark red	7	15	45	1.35

BEETS

(See Page 13)

Oz. ¼ lb. lb. 5lbs.

<i>For Stock Use.</i>	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5lbs.
<i>Giant Feeding Sugar.</i> Rich in protein and sugar; good size	7	25	80	3.75
<i>Golden Tankard Mangel.</i> Medium size, easily harvested	7	25	80	3.75
<i>Genuine Sugar Beet,</i> formerly Klein's Wanzleben	7	25	80	3.75
<i>Mammoth Long Red Mangel.</i> Yields enormously, large and long	10	25	90	4.25
<i>Giant Sludstrup.</i> Very high feeding value; yields well	10	25	90	4.25

CARROTS

(See Page 18)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

<i>Chantenay.</i> Early and tender, medium size, stump root	7	20	55	1.50
<i>Danver's Half Long.</i> Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Long Orange.</i> Late, very tender	7	20	55	1.50
<i>Oxheart.</i> Short, stump root early	10	20	50	1.50
<i>White Belgian.</i> Pointed; for stock	5	15	40	1.20
<i>White Voses.</i> Late stock carrot	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Yellow Belgian.</i> Like White Belgian	5	15	40	1.20

CELERY

(See Page 19)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

<i>American Grown.</i>	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Giant Pascal.</i> Large, late variety	7	40		1.25
<i>Golden Self Bleaching.</i> A creamy white, easy to bleach	10	75		2.25
<i>White Plume.</i> Tender, delicate flavor	10	50		1.50

CABBAGE

(See Page 15)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

<i>Early and Second Early.</i>	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>All Head Early.</i> Large flat heads, full in center, second early	10	60		2.00
<i>All Seasons.</i> Mid-summer or late	7	50		

CONDENSED POSTPAID PRICE LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS (CONTINUED)

CABBAGE (Continued)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. Follows Jersey Wakefield, pointed	10	60
Copenhagen Market. Early, medium large, round heads	10	75
Danish Summer Balhead. Very hard, round heads	15	1.00
Early Flat Dutch. Midseason, flat	7	50
Early Jersey Wakefield. Extreme early, pointed heads	10	60 2.00
Early Spring. Very early, round	7	50
Glory of Enkhuizen. Medium early, globe-shaped head	10	70
Early Winningstat. Medium early, pointed heads	10	60
Henderson's Early Summer. Flat head, medium size	7	50
Norseman. Early round heads, best early cabbage grown	20	1.00

(See Page 16)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.

Late or Main Crop.		
Autumn King. Large, flat heads	7	50
Cornbelt. Large solid, flat heads, good keeper	10	70
Giant Drumhead. Very late, of immense size; heads rather loose	7	50
Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Hard heading variety; does well north	10	70 2.25
Large American Drumhead. Large, late, flat head	7	50
Mammoth Red Rock. Splendid for pickles and cold slaw	7	50
Premium Flat Dutch. Large, solid, flat head good keeper	10	60
Savoy. Leaves crumpled and twisted	7	50
Succession. Midseason or late; rounding flat head	7	50
Surehead. Large, flat head, good yielder, and good quality	10	60 2.00
Volga. Large round head, sweet	10	

CAULIFLOWER

(See Page 21)

Pkt. ¼ Oz. Oz.

Danish Grown.		
Dry Weather (Copenhagen). Heads good size and compact	25	1.00 3.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Long growing, medium sized head	15	75 2.50
Snowball. Early, good size, reliable	20	85 2.50
Danish Perfection. Early, compact, good size, and easily bleached	20	85 2.50

CUCUMBERS

(See Page 22)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

Chicago Pickle. Short pickling sort	10	20	55	1.50
Cool and Crisp. Early strain of				
White Spine	7	15	45	1.35
Davis' Perfect. Long, green slicer	10	15	50	1.50
Early Cluster. Short, good slicer	10	15	50	1.50
Early Cyclone. Earliest of all, small	7	15	45	1.35
Early Russian. Early and short, good pickle	7	15	45	1.35
Emerald. Large, late slicing, green	7	15	45	1.35
Evergreen. Medium size, good all purpose variety	10	20	55	1.50
Everbearing. Rather short. Good picker	10	15	50	1.50
Goliath. Very large, late variety	7	15	45	1.35
Henderson's Perfected White Spine. Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	10	20	55	1.50
Long Green. Large long, slicing	10	20	55	1.50
White Pearl. Medium size, good for slicing	7	15	45	1.35
White Spine. Medium long slicer, good cropper	10	15	50	1.50

LETTUCE

(See Page 20)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

Head Lettuce	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Big Boston. Large, butter head, good shipper	7	15	45 1.35
Bronze Head. High quality	7	15	45 1.35
California Cream Butter. Smooth leaf and small head, fine quality	10	20	55 1.50
Hanson. Cabbage head type; good summer variety	10	20	55 1.50
Iceberg. Crisp head variety; large	7	15	45 1.35
May King. Early, butter-head type	10	20	55 1.50
New York or Wonderful. Dark green, solid head	7	20	55
White Heart Cos. Elongated head, medium size	7	15	45 1.35
Loose Leaf Lettuce			
Black Seeded Simpson. Large, early, loose head	10	20	55 1.50
Grand Rapids. Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty	7	15	45 1.35
Prizehead. Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching	10	20	55 1.50

EGG PLANT

(See Page 27)

Pkt. Oz.

Black Beauty. Earliest large, variety rich, glossy skin	10	75
Early Long Purple. Small but early	10	75
New York Purple. Good size, pear shape, very popular	10	75

PEPPERS

(See Page 40)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.

Hot Peppers.		
Bouquet. Very small, grows in clusters; red hot	7	50
Cayenne. Long, hot pepper	10	60 2.15
Red Chili. Used extensively in south for chili sauce	7	50
Red Cluster. About one inch long, grows in clusters	7	50
Mango or Sweet Peppers		
Chinese Giant. Largest mango; late	15	65 2.25
Golden Yellow Queen. Medium-sized	10	55 2.00
Large Bullnose. Medium-sized early, red mango	10	55 2.00
Spanish Pimento. Genuine variety	7	50
Ruby King. Larger and thicker meat than Bullnose	10	60 2.15
Sweet Neapolitan. Very early, medium-sized; prolific	7	50 1.85
Ruby Giant. In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant	10	65 2.25

ONIONS

(See Page 31)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

Australian Brown. Stands dry weather well. Flat	7	25	80	2.75
Barletta. Standard white pickler	7	45	1.25	4.00
Giant Prizetaker. Large, mild	10	30	90	3.00
Globe Red Wethersfield. Globe strain of Red Wethersfield	10	30	90	3.00
Large Red Globe. Rich in color and a heavy yielder	10	30	90	3.00
Mountain Danvers. Extremely early, slightly flattened, globe shape	15	45	1.25	3.50
New Queen. Small, early white	7	45	1.25	4.00
Ohio Yellow Globe. Very uniform; standard in the east	7	30	90	3.00
Red Wethersfield. Standard flat variety; heavy yielder	10	30	90	3.00
Silver King	7	45	1.25	4.00
Silver Skin or White Portugal. Early medium size, for early use	7	35	1.10	3.50
Southport White Globe. Large and late, good keeper	7	35	1.10	3.50
Yellow Danvers Flat. Very good yielder and keeper	7	25	80	2.75
Yellow Globe Danvers. Runs very uniform in size and shape	7	30	90	3.00
Yellow Strasburg. Good variety to grow sets from	7	25	80	2.75

POSTPAID PRICES ON ONION SETS

(Either red, yellow or white)

½ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 3 lbs. 75c

Zone	2	Gal.	Peak
		\$.80	\$1.24
"	3	.85	1.33
"	4	.95	1.53
"	5	1.05	1.70

PARSNIPS

(See Page 40)

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. lb.

Hollow Crown. Large, long, heavy yielder	10	15	45	1.20
Improved Half Long. Much like above, but some shorter	10	15	45	1.20

PEANUTS

(See Page 41)

Large Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.

Early Northern	5	15	50
Jumbo	5	15	50

PEAS

(See Page 37)

Pkt. ¼ lb. lb. 3lbs.

Alaska. Best extreme early	5	15	45	1.20
Fillbasket. Long, fat pod, follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early	5	15	45	1.20
Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods	5	15	45	1.20
American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early	5	15	45	1.20
Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod	5	15	45	1.2

CONDENSED POSTPAID PRICE LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS (CONTINUED)

PEAS (Continued)

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Laxtonian</i> . Very large, well filled pods, highest quality, fine, dwarf	5	15	50	
<i>Little Marvel</i> . Very high quality; good cropper, dwarf	5	15	50	
<i>Nott's Excelsior</i> . Similar to American Wonder	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Premium Gem</i> . (Little Gem). Dwarf medium sized pod; prolific	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Thomas Laxton</i> . Like Gradus	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Advancer</i> . Dwarf, medium-sized pod	5	15	45	
<i>Bliss Everbearing</i> . Dwarf, strong growing, main crop	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Champion of England</i> . Very late, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Dwarf Champion</i> . Good quality, prolific, dwarf	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Dwarf Gray Sugar</i> . To be used like snap beans	5	15	45	1.20
<i>English Early</i> . Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality	5	15	50	1.35
<i>English Second Early</i> . Very dwarf, large pods, fine	5	15	50	1.35
<i>English Main Crop</i> . High quality; lots of large pods	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Horford's Market Garden</i> . Dwarf medium-sized pod, hardy vines	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Marrowfat</i> . Late, tall, smooth seed	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Stratagem</i> . Large pods, high quality, late	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Telephone</i> . Very large pods, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Alderman</i> . Like Telephone but better	5	15	50	1.35

POPCORN

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Baby Golden</i> . Very small, yellow	10	15	45	
<i>Little Giant</i> . Small, white	10	15	45	
<i>Queen's Golden</i> . Large, yellow sort	7	13	35	.90
<i>Monarch White Rice</i> . Sharp-pointed grain; very popular	7	13	35	.90

PUMPKINS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Big Tom</i> . Large, heavy yielding field pumpkin	7	15	45	1.25
<i>Buff Pic</i> . Large, flat, good for pies or stock	7	15	45	1.25
<i>Large Cheese</i> . Standard canning, good for stock	7	15	40	1.00
<i>Small Sugar</i> . Good pie timber	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Yankee Field</i> . Large cow pumpkin	7	15	40	1.00

RADISH

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Crimson Giant</i> . Grows large and remains tender and sweet	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Crimson Marble</i> . Slightly flattened, globe-shape; uniform	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Round Dark Red</i> . Very early, mild and sweet	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Scarlet Globe</i> . Bright red, comes quick	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Bird</i> . Similar to above	10	20	55	1.65
<i>French Breakfast</i> . Very early; gets pithy quick	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Round White</i> . Best round white sort	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Scarlet Turnip White Tip</i> . A very pretty early round radish	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Sparkler</i> . Special strain of above	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Chartier</i> . Long, red, good quality	7	15	45	1.35
<i>French Forcing or Paris Beauty</i> . Half long, bright scarlet, very early	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Icicle</i> . Very early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Lady Finger</i> . Long white. Main crop	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Long Brightest Scarlet</i> . Intense bright scarlet	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Long Scarlet</i> . Large, medium, late, good variety	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Strasburg</i> . Large, half long, white, good summer radish	10	20	55	1.65
<i>All Seasons</i> . All of the above and more in mixture	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Chinese Rose Winter</i> . Standard for winter use	7	15	45	
<i>Chinese White Winter or Mikado</i> . Very large; similar to above	7	15	45	
<i>Japanese Radish</i> . (Sakurajima). Extreme large white winter radish	10	30		

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Postpaid price, per pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c
(See Page 42)

SQUASH

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Banana</i> . Long, thick flesh, finest quality, good keeper	10	20	55	

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
<i>Blue Hubbard</i> . Large, late, good quality, does not keep well	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Boston Marrow</i> . Soft-shelled Hubbard	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Cushaw or Crookneck</i> . Old-fashioned variety, very popular	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Delicious</i> . Medium size, high quality, winter squash	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Golden Bush Scallop</i> . To be used while green, flat	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Exhibition Collection</i> . A mixture of squashes and pumpkins	20	55		1.65
<i>Fordhook</i> . Small; fine for baking	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Golden Hubbard</i> . Fine quality; not a long keeper	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Genuine Hubbard (warted)</i> . Large, good keeper	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Genuine Hubbard (Wolf stock)</i> . Colorado grown seed	15	30	90	
<i>Mammoth White Bush Scallop</i> . Very early, to be used while green	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Mammoth or Hundred Weight</i> . Very large, good for stock	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Pattypan or Cymelon</i> . White, flat, scalloped edge	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Sibley or Pike's Peak</i> . Medium-size	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Summer Bush or Crookneck</i> . Yellow	10	20	55	1.65

SWEET CORN

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	3lbs.
<i>Peep O'Day</i> . Early, but small	5	15	40	1.20
<i>White Mexican</i> . (Sioux City). Best real early sweet corn	7	18	55	1.45
<i>Adams' Extra Early</i> . Not a sweet corn; early and hardy	5	15	40	1.20
<i>First of All</i> . Early dry corn, pink 8-rowed	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Golden Bantam</i> . An excellent early. Yellow at roasting ear stage	7	15	45	1.20
<i>Golden Bantam</i> . Mountain Grown. An extra good strain of this popular variety	10	18	60	1.60
<i>Early Minnesota</i> . A large early good quality	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Early Champion</i> . Midseason, large ear, good yielder	7	18	55	1.45
<i>Early Evergreen</i> . High quality, mid-season	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Black Mexican</i> . Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Early Mayflower</i> . Extremely early, good quality	7	18	55	1.45
<i>White Cory</i> . Standard early variety	5	15	45	1.25
<i>White Mexican</i> . (Home Grown) later and larger than regular strain	5	18	55	1.45
<i>Zig Zag Evergreen</i> . Good quality, medium-sized ear	5	15	40	1.20
<i>White Evergreen</i> . Large, deep-grained, very juicy and sweet	7	15	45	1.20
<i>Stowell's Evergreen</i> . Rank growing, large eared, late	7	15	45	1.20
<i>Country Gentleman</i> . Small ear, high quality, deep grain	7	18	55	1.45

TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	
<i>Redhead</i> . Very early, large, bright red. 1-5 oz. \$1.00	20	4.00	
<i>Field's Early June</i> . Good size, smooth, solid red, productive	10	75	
<i>Pink Early June</i> . Smooth, medium sized, compact bush, good bearer	10	75	
<i>Earliana</i> . Standard early red	10	45	
<i>June Pink</i> . Early, somewhat rough	7	40	
<i>Bonny Best</i> . Good size, fairly early, red fruit	10	45	
<i>Dwarf Champion</i> . Early pink tree	7	40	
<i>Chalk's Early Jewel</i> . Strong grower, smooth red tomato	7	40	
<i>Acme</i> . Second early, pink tomato, good shipper	7	40	
<i>Golden Beauty</i> . Main crop, yellow variety	7	40	
<i>Beauty</i> . Main crop, pink, large, good canner	7	40	
<i>Mississippi Girl</i> . Large, smooth, bright red	10	75	
<i>New Stone</i> . Good size, solid, bright red; good canner	10	45	
<i>Matchless</i> . Large smooth, dark red	7	40	
<i>Livingston's Globe</i> . Medium size, pink, high quality	10	45	
<i>Ponderosa</i> . Solid and meaty, very large pink	15	65	
<i>Yellow Pear</i> . Standard preserving	10		
<i>Yellow Ponderosa</i>	15	65	

(See Page 48)

CONDENSED POSTPAID PRICE LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS (CONTINUED)

TURNIPS

	(See Page 53)		
	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Amber Globe	7	15 45	1.50
Cowhorn	7	15 45	1.50
Extra Early Milan	10	20 60	2.00
Early White Milan	10	20 60	2.00
Early Snowball	7	20 60	
Purple Top Strap Leaf	7	15 45	1.50
Purple Top Globe	7	15 45	1.50
Rutabaga, American Purple Top	7	15 45	1.50
Seven Top Turnip for Greens	7	15 45	1.50
White Globe	7	15 45	1.50

MUSKMELONS

	(See Page 24)		
	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Banana. Long, yellow, fair quality	10	20 55	1.50
Burrell's Gem. (Extra fine) pink meated	7	15 50	1.50
California Cream Cantaloupe. Large old-fashioned yellow variety	7	15 50	1.50
Emerald Gem. Medium sized, salmon-fleshed, fine quality	7	15 50	1.50
Extra Early Hackensack. Said to be ten days earlier than Hackensack	7	15 50	1.50
Field's Daisy. Yellow flesh, high quality	15	35 1.00	3.00
Fordhook. Small, red flesh, fair quality	7	15 50	
Green Meated Nutmeg. Medium size	10	20 50	1.50
Hackensack. Large, round green, flesh	7	15 50	1.50
Honey Dew. A Casaba melon	10	25 75	
Improved Rocky Ford. Southern type	7	15 50	1.50
Long Island Beauty. Improved Hackensack	7	15 50	1.50
Osage. Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality	7	15 50	1.50
Perfection. Large, yellow fleshed	10	25 75	
Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford. High quality, good shipper	10	20 50	1.50
Standard Rocky Ford. Best strain grown in Rocky Ford district	10	20 50	1.50

WATERMELONS

	(See Page 28)		
	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Alabama Sweets. Long, striped melon, good shipper	7	15 40	1.20
Golden Honey. Best yellow fleshed	10	25 60	1.80
Angel Kiss. Long, grey colored	7	15 40	1.20
Halbert Honey. Long, dark green melon of finest quality	10	20 50	1.50
Iceburg. Improved Kolb's Gem	7	15 40	1.20
Improved Kleckley. Selected strain, originated at Rocky Ford	12	25 60	1.80
Kolb's Gem. (Blue Gem). Nearly round thick rind, good shipper	7	15 40	1.20
Kleckley Sweets. Large, oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, red flesh	10	20 50	1.50
Melvor's Wonderful Sugar. Long striped; fine quality good shipper	7	15 40	1.20
Monte Cristo. Similar to Kleckley	10	20 50	1.50
Halbert's Rubber Rind. High quality melon that will stand handling	7	15 40	1.20
Sweetheart. Large, round light green good shipper	7	15 40	1.20
Tom Watson. High quality, good shipper, large	10	20 50	1.50
Boys' Watermelon Collection. Large pkts.	10		
Cole's Early. Small, early, round, striped melon	7	15 40	1.20
Florida Favorite. Medium-sized, long striped melon	7	15 40	1.20
Fordhook Early. Rather short and blocky solid red, flesh	7	15 40	1.20
Harris' Early. Like Cole's Early but earlier	7	15 40	1.20
Ice Cream or Peerless. Medium early, medium sized for home use	7	15 40	1.20
Phinney's Early. Very early, small fruit, oblong and striped	7	15 40	1.20
Princess. Small, individual size	10	25 60	

ODDS and ENDS

	Pkt. Oz.
Chicory. Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee	10 25
Citron. Red seeded. Small, striped preserving melon	7 20
Endive. Green curled. Dark green leaves, curly	5 20
Garden Lemon or Vine Peach. Valuable for preserves	10 30
Garlic. Tastes like onion, only more so. Per bulb 5c; per lb. 50c.	

	Pkt. Oz.
Ground Cherry. Yellow. Old-fashioned yellow variety	10 50
Kohl Rabi. White Vienna. Turnip-rooted cabbage	10 35
Leek. Large Flag. Used for soups	5 20
Mushrooms. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn. Brick 50c, 3 bricks \$1.25.	
Okra. Mixed. Cook pods while young for soups	7 15
Parsley. Moss Curled. Used for garnishing and seasoning	10 15
Rhubarb or Pieplant	7 15
Sunflower Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed	15 25 40
Tobacco Dust lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 65c. 12 lbs., express not prepaid \$1.00	
Tobacco. White Burley. Fine strain of this variety	10 40
Brussels, Sprouts	10 25

VEGETABLES USED FOR GREENS

	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Collards. Popular in the south	7	15	
Kale. Dwarf; low growing; belongs to cabbage family	7	25	
Kale. Tall; stands 2 to 3 ft. high	7	25	
Collards. Popular in the south	7	15	
Mustard. Black. Very early. Goes to seed soon	7	15	
Mustard. Chinese Broadleaved. Large flat leaf, crumpled at edges	7	15	
Mustard. Chinese Curled. Resembles Ostrich Plume	7	15	
Mustard. Ostrich Plume. Well named. Very pretty	7	15	
Mustard. White. Grown for seed	7	15	
Mustard. Fordhook Fancy. Very finely curled	7	15	
Spinach. Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early, good sized	7	15 35	
Spinach. Giant Thick Leaf. Later than above and stands longer without going to seed	7	15 35	
Swiss Chard Lucullus. Large fleshy crumpled leaf	7	20 50	

HERBS

	Pkt. Oz.
Balm. For making balm tea. Perennial	10
Borage. Leaves used for flavoring	5
Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring bread	10
Castor Oil Plant. Seeds are pressed to obtain oil. Annual	5
Coriander. Seeds used in confectionery. Annual	5
Dill. Sown for dill pickles. Annual	10 25
Hoarhound. For seasoning and cough remedy. Perennial	10
Marjoram Sweet. Perennial	5
Summer Savory. Used for seasoning. Annual	10
Sage, Mammoth Broadleaf. For seasoning and medicinal purposes	15
Wormwood. Perennial	5

We Sell Inoculating Bacteria

We can furnish inoculating bacteria for any of the legumes and carry it always on hand here in two leading brands, the Standard and the Nitratin. It is specially made up for each of the leading crops, such as Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover Soy Beans, Garden and Navy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden Peas, etc. Specify what seed you want it for.

Full directions with each package

Standard Bacteria (bottles)	Nitratin (in cans)
Garden size	.45
1 acre size	.75
2 acre size	1.40
4 acre size	2.25
6 acre size	3.00
Garden size	.30
1 acre size	.50
2 acre size	1.00
4 acre size	1.80
5 acre size	4.00
10 acre size	7.50

(Add 5c per bottle or can for postage)

Condensed List of Flower Seed

This page can be used as an index or as a condensed price list. The more important and popular flowers are more fully described on adjoining pages. The list below will refer you to these pages.

You will also find the flowers grouped according to their usefulness. This classification does not mean they cannot be used for many other purposes as well for they can. But if you are looking for a flower for some special purpose we have them grouped for your convenience.

I know from questions that are asked us about flowers that you will appreciate this grouping. You will find in this list flowers for every purpose. They have been carefully selected using only the popular standard sorts that are easily grown and will furnish plenty of bloom. They are mostly the old-fashioned favorites that we have all learned to love.

Perennial and Biennial Plants Shown on
Page 94

Hardy Perennials

Alyssum, Yellow. (<i>Saxatile compactum</i>)	
Golden-Tuft	05
Canterbury Bells (<i>Campanula Medium</i>)	
Mixed	10
Carnation, Dwarf Marguerite (See page 60)	10
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>) Mixed	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata. (See page 60)	10
Daisy (<i>Bellis</i>) Double Mixed. (See page 61)	10
" Marguerite or Oxeye. (See page 61)	10
" Shasta. (See page 61)	10
Forget-Me-Not (<i>Myosotus</i>) Blue	10
Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>) Mixed	10
Gaillardia Grandiflora	10
Gypsophelia paniculata (<i>Baby's Breath</i>)	05
Hollyhock. (See page 61)	07
Larkspur, Perennial (<i>Delphinium</i>) Mixed	15
Pinks (<i>Dianthus</i>) (See page 63)	05
Sweet Peas, Perennial (<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>)	
Mixed	10
Sweet William. (See page 67)	05
Violet, Sweet English	10
Wallflower	05

Flowers Succeeding in Partial

Shade

Very few flowers will do as well in a shady location as where they can have an abundance of sunshine. However there are a few that are exceptions. They are mostly perennials and biennials. You can succeed fairly well, in a shady place, with the majority of the annuals and if you have a favorite and no other place to grow it, plant it in the shade rather than go without.

Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
Canterbury Bells (<i>Campanula Medium</i>)	
Mixed	10
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>) Mixed	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata (See page 60)	10
Daisies. (See page 61)	10
Forget-Me-Not (<i>Myosotus</i>) Blue	10
Feverfew (<i>Matricaria</i>) Double White	05
Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>) Mixed	10
Larkspur, Perennial (<i>Delphinium</i>) Mixed	15
Pansy. (See page 57)	10
Snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum</i>) Mixed	10
Violet, Sweet English	10

Flowers Suitable for Pots

There are a number of splendid pot plants such as Begonias, greenhouse Carnations and Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, Ferns, Fuchias and Geraniums, that we cannot furnish. There is considerable trouble connected with the mailing of these and I would advise getting them of your local greenhouse man. However, there is quite a list such as follows, of easily grown annuals that make fine pot plants.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Blue	05
" Albiflorum. White	05
Asters, Queen of the Market	10
" Florist Mixture of Extra Early	10
Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
Forget-Me-Not (<i>Myosotus</i>) Blue	10
Geranium Mixed	10
Heliotrope	05
Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>)	10
Lantana Hybrida	05



Pansies, page 57



Shirley Poppy 10c



California Poppy 5c



Sweet Peas, page 65

Mignonette	05
Nasturtium Dwarf mixed. (See page 63)	05
Petunia (See page 63) Hybrida	07
Ten Weeks Stocks, Dwarf Mixed	10

Flowers Suitable for Hanging

Baskets, Veranda Boxes, Etc.

Nasturtium. Tall, mixed. (See page 63)	05
Petunia. (See page 63) Hybrida	07
Smilax. Greenhouse climber	05
Sweet Alyssum (<i>Alyssum Benthani</i>) White	10
Verbena (See page 64)	10

Climbing Vines

Baloon Vine	05
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Balsamina</i>)	05
Canary Bird Flower	05
Cobea Scandens	10
Cypress Vine. Red and White Mixed	10
Gourds, Ornamental (See page 66)	05
Hyacinth Bean. (<i>Dolichos</i>) Mixed	05
Japanese Hop (<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>)	10
Moonflower. (See page 62)	10
Morning Glory. (See page 62)	07
Nasturtiums. (See page 63) Tall mixed	05
Sweet Peas, (See page 65)	05
" " Perennial (<i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i>)	10
Wild Cucumbers	05

Flowers Suitable for Borders and

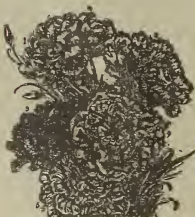
Edgings

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not. (See page 60)	05
Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
California Poppy (<i>Escholtzia</i>) Mixed	05
Calliopsis Atkinsonia. Yellow and Brown	05
" Drummondii. Deep Yellow	05
Candytuft. White	05
Canterbury Bells (<i>Campanula Medium</i>)	05
Mixed	10
Chrysanthemum Annual. Double White	05
Coleus. Foliage Plant. Fine Mixture	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata. (See page 60)	10
Lobelia. Deep Blue	10
" Pure White	10
Mignonette, Sweet	05
Nasturtium Dwarf. (See page 63)	05
Pansy. (See page 57) American Mixed	10
Petunia. (See page 63) Hybrida	07

Pinks. (See page 63) Double China	0
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Mixed	1
Portulacca (<i>Rose Moss</i>) Double	1
" " Single	1
Salpiglossis. Mixed. (See page 67)	1
Sweet Alyssum (<i>Alyssum Benthani</i>) White	1
Sweet William. (See page 67) Double	1
Verbena. (See page 64)	1
Vinca, Mixed	0

General List of Annuals

Angels Breath (<i>Gypsophelia elegans</i>)	0
Annual Evergreen. Also known as Summer Cypress, Burning Bush, Mexican Firebush, Mock Cypress, and Kansas Evergreen. It is known in France as Belvidere. Botanically it is known as <i>Kochia trichophylla</i>	0
Asters. (See page 58) Florist Mixed	10
Bachelor's Button (<i>Globe Anarinth</i>)	0
" " (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>)	0
Also known as Bluebottle, Bluet, Cornflower and Ragged Sailor.	
Canna Seed. Mixed	10
" Bulbs. (See page 104)	
Castor Bean (<i>Ricinus</i>) Mixed	0
Celosia Plumosa. Mixed	0
Coxcomb. (<i>Celosia Cristata</i>) Dwarf	10
Cornflower, Blue	0
Cosmos. (See page 61) Mixed	10
Dahlia. Fine Single Mixed	10
" " Double Mixed	10
" Bulbs. (See page 102)	
Devil-in-the-Bush. (<i>Nigella</i>)	0
Everlastings (<i>Helichrysum</i>)	0
Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru	0
Heartease. Tufted or Bedding Pansies	10
Job's Tears or Indian Beads	0
Joseph's Coat. (<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>)	0
Larkspur. Annual. (See page 60) Mixed	10
Love-Lies-Bleeding	0
Marigold. Dwarf Mixed	0
" Tall Mixed	0
Mourning Bride. (<i>Scabiosa</i>)	0
Nicotine affinis	10
Poppies. (See page 64) Mixed	10
Salvia Splendens	10
Sunflower. Double. (See page 67)	10
Sweet Sultan. (<i>Centaurea Alba</i>)	10
Ten Weeks Stocks, Dwarf Mixed	10
Zinnia. (See page 66) Mixed	10



Carnations, 10c



Sweet Alyssum, 10c



Portulacca, 10c



Sweet Williams 10c

Monthly Price List of Seed Corn for Jan. 1920 Only

Extra-selected seed, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and graded, tested before shipping and test marked on each sack. Prices f. o. b. here

Standard Varieties

	10 bu. Per bu.	5 bu. Per bu.	2 bu. Per bu.	Bu.	½Bu.	Pk.	Gal.
Shenandoah Yellow	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
White Elephant	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Reid's Yellow Dent	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Boone County White	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Shenandoah Special	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Improved Calico	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Cornplanter	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Iowa Silvermine	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
White Imperial (red cob)	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Early Corn—80 to 90 Days	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Pride of the North							
Silver King	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Extra Early White Dent	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Red 90 Day	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Flint or Yankee Corn	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
White Australian	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.25	2.80	1.60	1.00
Fodder and Ensilage Corn							
Mammoth White Ensilage	3.75	3.85	3.90	4.00	2.15	1.15	.65
Leaming Ensilage	3.75	3.85	3.90	4.00	2.15	1.15	.65
Fodder Flint Corn	4.00	4.10	4.15	4.25	2.25	1.25	.75
Early Dent Fodder Corn	4.00	4.10	4.15	4.25	2.25	1.25	.75

Ear Seed Corn

(Same price as shelled corn, except for a 25c extra charge for boxing.)

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will furnish ear corn at the same price as shelled corn. The prices above are on the very best possible quality of seed, shelled, graded and packed, ready for use in the planter. We can furnish the same corn in the ear at the same price. You will have the satisfaction of seeing it on the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It will cost you more freight and there is always some loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same quality in every way as the shelled corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. The ear corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled corn, unless otherwise specified. If you want it packed in boxes, add 25c per bushel, the actual cost of boxes. Remember we cannot sell ear corn except in even bushels.

Seed Corn by Mail

Shelled seed, large packet 10c, pound 25c, lbs., one variety, 65c. These prices apply to all varieties, anywhere in the U. S.

Grading

The grains, in all varieties except fodder corns, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness and, either 20-64, 22-64 or 24-64 in width, according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our corn.

Guarantee on Seed Corn

Of course I can't guarantee you a crop, for can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test and call in the neighbors; and if you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is, that you give me a fair shake on the deal and I will leave matters to your hands.

Probably No Change in Prices

These prices on corn will probably stand all spring, but there is no certainty of it, as some varieties may go sold out. Ask for new price list after Feb. 1st.

Certified Corn—Every Ear Tested

100 Per Cent

We can fill a limited number of orders, in all varieties, for "single ear tested seed." That is, we test each ear separately, taking out six grains sprouting them, and saving only the ears that show a good, strong sprout on each of the 6 grains tested.

We sell this single ear tested seed corn, either ear or shelled, with the guarantee that six grains from each ear have been tested, and that no corn is shipped that does not show a good strong sprout in three to five days from every grain tested. It should show a 100 per cent test for you, and if it does not you may return it and have every cent of your money back. Price, \$8.00 per bushel, either in the ear or shelled and graded.

Sold Subject to Your Own Test

We sell it all subject to your own test and approval, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory to you in every way you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money and pay the freight. You can't lose on a deal of that kind. You can have two weeks or a month to test it if you wish. All I want is for you to be satisfied in your own mind.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed

We guarantee safe arrival of seed corn to you, and in case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.



"From Iowa and
Proud of It"

Wholesale Net Prices January 1, 1920

Good to January 31, 1920 (Subject to stock being unsold)
On Clover, Alfalfa and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address all orders to HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

We Want Early Orders—So we have made these prices very low considering present conditions and market. We have based them on what the stuff cost us, not on what it would cost us to replace it. We have the seed in the house, bought right, and up to January 31, if it lasts that long, we will sell at these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay more, providing you can get the seed at all. Better buy now while the buying is good. Write for special quotations after January 31, or send your order and I will fill at lowest possible price

Time Limit. Note that these prices are good only till January 31, 1920, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for our new prices. We reserve the right to cancel these prices when stock on hand is sold.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks, except for wheat and rye. All other seeds are sold "sacks weighed in". Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on Approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found perfectly

satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Ia.

Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to Sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

(Every item is extra fancy grade unless

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Clover Seed (60 lbs. per bu.)		
Medium or Common Red	\$53.00	\$31.80
Mammoth Red	54.00	32.40
Alsike	55.00	33.00
White or Dutch	65.00	39.00
Crimson Clover	24.00	14.40

Sweet Clover (all hulled and scarified)

White Biennial	35.00	21.00
Yellow Biennial	30.00	18.00

Ask for prices on unhulled, unscarified and annual

Alfalfa (all dry land northern grown, hardy)

Kansas-Nebraska, poor but honest	23.00	13.80
Mixed Hardy, northern 2nd grade	25.00	15.00
Kansas-Nebraska, first grade	44.00	26.40
Colorado Grown	44.00	26.40
Montana Grown Common	50.00	30.00
Dakota Grown Common	44.00	26.40
Dakota No. 12, hardy	50.00	30.00
Cossack, Dakota Grown	100.00	60.00
Grimm	75.00	45.00

Timothy and Timothy Mixtures (45 lbs. per bu.)

Timothy best home grown	15.00	6.75
Timothy-Alsike mixture	20.00	9.00
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	22.00	9.90

Blue Grass (all 14 lbs. per bu.)

Kentucky Blue Grass	32.00	4.48
Canadian Blue Grass	28.00	3.92
English Blue Grass	35.00	

Other Grasses

Italian Rye Grass	20.00	
English Rye Grass	20.00	
Bromis Inermis	30.00	4.20
Red Top, fancy solid seed	22.00	3.08
" " unhulled or rough seed	10.00	1.40
Orchard Grass	30.00	
Bermuda Grass	60.00	
Lawn Grass Mixture	30.00	
Permanent Pasture Meadow	17.00	
Permanent Meadow Mixtures	17.00	
Lowland Pasture Mixture	17.00	
Woodland Pasture Mixtures	17.00	

Grain Sorghums (all 56 lbs. per bu.)

Kaffir Corn	6.00	3.36
Feterita	6.00	3.36
Milo	6.00	3.36

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

SPRING VETCH	12.00	7.20
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SUDAN

DWARF ESSEX RAPE	15.00	
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POPCORN FOR POPPING

SUNFLOWER SEED	12.50	
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Cane or Sorghum (50 lbs. per bu.)

Fodder Cane, Amber type	6.00	3.00
" " Orange type	6.00	3.00
" " Mixed	6.00	3.00

specified otherwise).

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Syrup Cane, Early Rose	12.00	6.00
" " Wisc. Early Amber	15.00	7.50
" " Short Orange	12.00	6.00
" " Big Orange	12.00	6.00

Millet (50 lbs. per bu.)

Golden	7.00	3.50
Common or fodder	6.00	3.00

Field Peas (60 lbs. per bu.)

Canadian Field, early (Colo. Grown)	8.00	4.80
Whippoorwill Cow Peas	Ask for prices	
New Era Cow Peas	" "	" "
Mixed Cow Peas	" "	" "

Soy Beans

Ito San (Ill. Grown)	12.50	7.50
Morse (Mo. Grown)	12.50	7.50
Med. Yellow (Ill. Grown)	12.50	7.50
Jet (Mo. Grown)	12.50	7.50
Sable (Ind. Grown)	12.50	7.50
Mongol (Ill. Grown)	12.50	7.50

Small Grain

Winter Rye		2.25
Buckwheat	6.25	3.00
Oats, Iowa 103	Ask for prices	
Barley	" "	" "

Seed Corn

All leading late, medium and early types.

Shelled, graded, tested and sacked at:

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	Bu.	½ Bu.	Pk.	Gal.
per bu.	per bu.	per bu.				
\$5.00	\$5.10	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$2.80	\$1.60	\$1.00

Broadcast Seeders

Cyclone, each	\$2.00
Little Wonder, each	1.25

We Sell Inoculating Bacteria

We can furnish inoculating bacteria for any of the legumes, and carry it always on hand here in two leading brands, the Standard and the Nitragin. It is specially made up for each of the leading crops, such as Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Soy Beans, Garden and Navy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden Peas, etc. Specify what seed you want it for. 1 acre size plenty for 20 lbs. alfalfa, sweet clover, etc., or for 90 lbs. Beans and Peas.

Full directions with each package

Standard Bacteria (bottles)	Nitragin (in cans)
Garden size	.45
1 acre size	.75
2 acre size	1.40
4 acre size	2.25
6 acre size	3.00
Garden size	.30
½ acre size	.50
1 acre size	1.00
2 acre size	1.80
5 acre size	4.00
10 acre size	7.50

(Add 5c per bottle or can for postage)

These are wholesale prices, good for amounts of 10 pounds of a kind, or over. Add 2c per pound for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds. Add 5c per pound for amounts below 5 pounds.



Mountain Grown Pansies. From Seeds Grown a Mile High

Pansies like this are easily grown from seed planted either in spring or fall. Spring planting will bloom the same season, and are the best for summer and fall blooming. Fall seedling is best for spring and early summer blooming. We can also supply plants in early spring.

If you have ever been in Colorado in the summer time you have probably noticed the wonderful pansies they grow out there. They are simply wonderful. Of course, it is partly the climate, for pansies love cool weather and in the high altitude out there, it sure is cool in summer. We have visited Colorado three different summers on our auto trips and we always admired the pansies and got in touch with some of the best growers.

I find that the pansy seed grown there carries its vigor, and size, and beauty even when grown in other places. It seems like the cool mountain air puts extra life into it.

Finally I made arrangements with a pansy specialist at Boulder, Colorado, to grow me some seed and I have a limited amount of this seed to offer now. It is a mixture only, but the finest mixture I ever saw. He says it is the best in the world and I think maybe he is right.

Then I got from a man in Washington, some seed in separate colors, grown under the same conditions, just a small amount each of white, yellow and black.

All Standard size packets

PRICES: Mile High Mixture.....25c
 Pure White15c
 Deep Yellow15c
 Jet Black15c

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of above,
 4 pkts. in all, for 50c.

Plant early in spring either outdoors or in the hot-bed. Will do well almost anywhere. I have the very best American, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant color-

ing you cannot beat it anywhere.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest pansies. If there are any better pansies to be had anywhere, I wouldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included and under high culture blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal black, with all the shadings and combination of colors in between. Pkt. 20c, 2 for 35c, 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

American Mixture is from seed grown right here in America by American growers. We can grow just as good seed as Europe, or any other country, so why import.

The flowers are large and the mixture shows a wide range of color, "a multitude of smiling pansy faces." This will be the most popular mixture we have. Price: per packet 10c, 3 for 25c, 1/8 oz. 75c.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long stiff stems, gorgeous colors and ruffled edges. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Yellow. Clean, deep yellow.....10c
 King of the Blacks. Deepest velvety blacks.....10c
 Snow Queen. Pure white throughout.....10c
 Azure Blue. Clear bright blue.....10c

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the above named Giants and one pkt. of American mixture, 35c.



Asters

Of the flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by anyone. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and from July till frost they furnish a wealth

of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hot-bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts, but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

Florists' Mixture of Asters. This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally white, pink and red sorts with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these, I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white asters from all the best known named sorts, such as Victoria, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh-colored and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.75.

from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 1 oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra-

Florists' Mixture

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red, ranging

Asters

(Continued)

fine quality as the other Florists' Mixture of Asters but covering the blue shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal blue. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 1 oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering asters. They cover the whole range of color, but run stronger on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 1 oz. \$1.75.

SPECIAL OFFER: One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fixed for commercial aster growing and most wonderful lot of flowers that could be imagined.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest aster of any. Large, tall plants and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Sample's Giant Branching. Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of asters containing all colors, shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of asters, all pure white. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Flower Seeds

In making up my list of flowers I have had the farm flower garden in mind and have chosen ones that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few weeds are left in and can stand a little dry weather in a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that I do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big fat packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, English and French—and put them up in good, liberal farmer-size packets, not the two-for-a-cent size you sometimes get.

Culture. Most flower seeds should be planted shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed and kept covered with an old cloth or carpet till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant in rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds.



Balsams. See next page

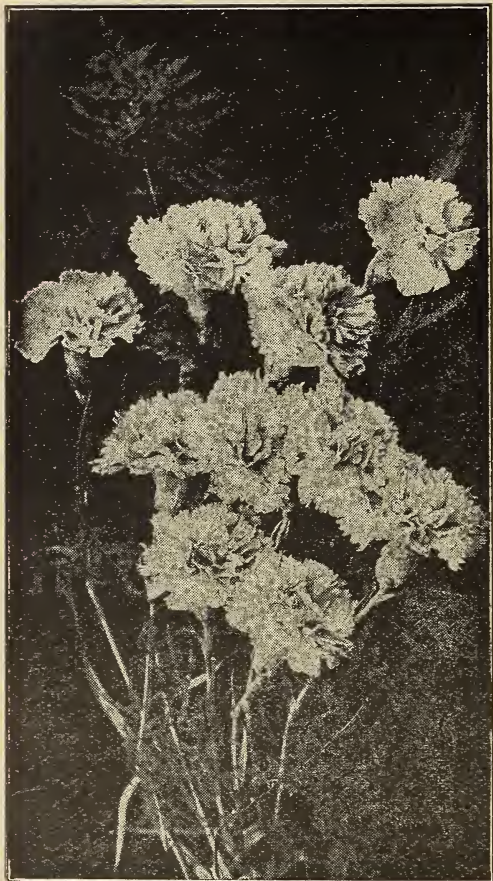
With slow-growing seeds it is a good plan to drop a few cabbage or radish seeds, as they will come up quickly and mark the rows for you.

Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors, as most people prefer them that way. On some, I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

Flowers for the Children. Nothing pleases a child so much as a flower garden of their very own. Buy a few flower seeds for the children and give them a chance to have a little garden.

Unless specially mentioned these are flowers which bloom from seed the first year and should be sown in the spring. All are easily grown and will succeed for anyone.

We have a little booklet on Flower Culture which you are welcome to. Ask for it.



Carnations

The regular greenhouse carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large, but are much earlier and easier to grow. They will bloom the first year from seed.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success. Sweet scented and fine in every way. Pure white, dark red, pure yellow, or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Larkspur

Seed of Larkspur are very slow to sprout and for this reason it is a good plan to plant a few turnip seed along with it which will come up quick and mark the row. Another good plan is to plant them in the fall. This not only gives them an early start but the action of the frost will help sprout the seed.

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very free flowering. Purple, pure white, red or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c 3 for 25c.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double, a mass of flowers and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Double Hyacinth, Flowerd. About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the fullest double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, oz. \$1.50.

Camelia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Balsam. Grows only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome; full double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 50c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

(Perennial)

This bright yellow flower is invaluable and should be more generally grown. It works in fine in clumps along the border.

The flowers, which are larger and single, are borne on long graceful stems and make a splendid cut flower. It is a perennial, grows from eighteen to twenty-four inches high. It is very hardy. Price per packet 10c.



Coreopsis Lanceolata

(Perennial)

This should not be confused with the annual *Coreopsis* or *Calliopsis*. The annual usually comes in yellow and brown and is a very pretty plant and flower. The bloom is only about half as large as the perennial.



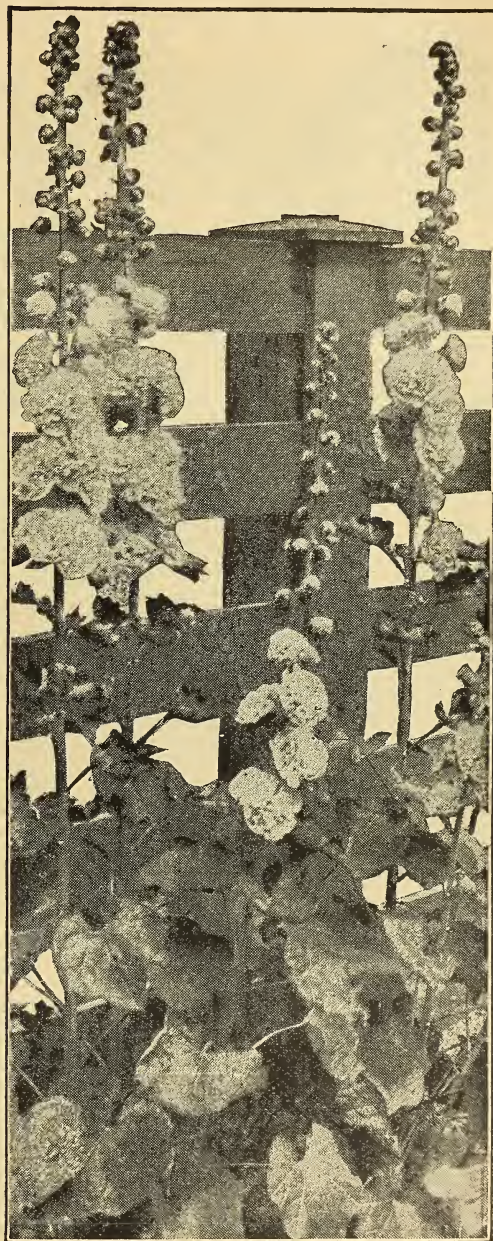
Cosmos

This is a tall growing annual with dark green feathery foliage. It bears a pretty single flower which shows up beautifully against this dark green foliage. It is good as a cut flower but works in best in the background.

Giant Cosmos stands four or five feet high and blooms late in the season.

Early Flowering Cosmos blooms much earlier and is about three feet high.

Price per packet, 10c.



Hollyhocks

A favorite with everyone. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery.

The single is hardier and will stand more neglect than the double and really looks as well in the back of your flower garden or along the fence. The picture above shows the double.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 7c; 3 for 15c.



Daisies

These are among the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The true daisies are white with yellow center, but the so-called English Daisy comes in colors.

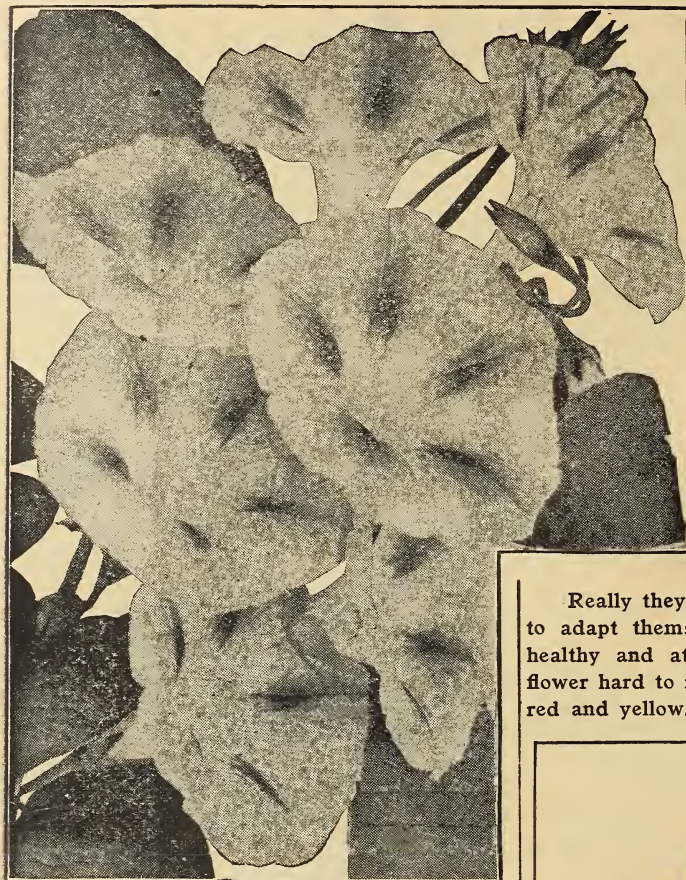
Daisies work in best as cut flowers. Use a little green with them and they show up beautiful. Florists use them a great deal.

Marguerite or Oxeye Daisy-----10c

Shasta Daisy -----10c

Double Daisy (Bellis) Mixed-----10c

One each of above -----25c



Morning Glories

This is one of the most reliable climbers I know of. It does well anywhere. The foliage is always healthy. The flowers are so bright and cheerful that it is a comfort to grow them. Colors are white and all shades of red and blue.

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 7c, oz. 25c.

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true, big white everblooming moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 to 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white moonflower, but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

One each of the three Moonflowers, white, pink and blue, for 25c.

Nasturtiums

They don't ask for rich soil or a deep mellow seed bed or the pampering some flowers require, but are willing to endure hardships. They are very modest in all their requirements. They will thrive on poor soil among the rocks and fit in with these surroundings as though they were accustomed to it and had always grown there.

The climbing or trailing varieties are just the thing to clamber over an old stone wall, or for a window box, or to climb up on a back yard fence and the dwarf varieties are fine for a border.

Really they do well anywhere. Their ability to adapt themselves, and their bright colors, healthy and attractive foliage makes them a flower hard to replace. Colors are all shades of red and yellow.



Nasturtium

Nasturtiums

(Continued)

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush, literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are the best to be had.

Beauty. Yellow, flamed with scarlet. 10c.

King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage, 5c.

King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black, 5c.

Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers, 5c.

Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers, 10c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of the above named varieties and one mixed, 25c.

Climbing Nasturtiums

(Lobbianum)

The very finest strain of all tall or climbing nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Black Prince. Darkest of all. 10c.

Cardinal. Glowing Scarlet. 10c.

Queen Alexandria. Blood red. 5c.

Napoleon III. Golden yellow, spotted brown, 5c.

Spitfire. Bright fiery red, 5c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed, 25c.



Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

Double China. Double fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Fireball. A very large, hardy garden pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. Pkt. 10c.

Grass. (Clove Pinks). Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Pkt. 10c.



Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window-box and be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown, as they are weak at the best and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double.

Hybrida. The ordinary, old-fashioned petunia. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7c.

Snowball. Pure white, compact growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10c.

Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in petunias. Pkt. 20c.

Double Mixed. The big, genuine double petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent, will be double ones. Pkt. 25c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 45c. These would cost 62c, if bought separately.

②

IRIS —SPECIAL OFFER: One each
of these "best 6" only 75c postpaid
(See page 105 for full descriptions.)

①

③

④

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- 1 *Sans Souci*
- 2 *Purple King*
- 3 *Silver King*

- 4 *Princess Beatrice*
- 5 *Fairy Queen*
- 6 *Queen of the May*

Sweet Peas

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grand-flora type, and also a sprinkling of what are known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade.
Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of sweet peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of sweet peas. The flowers are of a very large size, frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blooms to a stem. There is a wide range of color, mostly in soft delicate shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Dorothy Eckford. Best large, pure white, very fine.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyen. Best and largest yellow.

Jane Scott. Best large, deep pink.

Mrs. Dugdale. Bright rose color.

King Edward VII. Best brilliant scarlet.

Miss Willmott. Deep orange color.

Othello. Best and largest maroon.

Navy Blue. Only good, bright blue.

Any of above varieties, Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the above named sorts, a pkt. of Cupids and an oz. of the best mixed, 10 pkts. altogether, sent postpaid for 35c. This collection will plant a double row 25 ft. long.

live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt. 10c.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary sweet pea, but



Spencer Sweet Peas

Named Spencer Sweet Peas

In this we have a new class of sweet peas which has attracted a great deal of attention for the last two or three years. Flowers of enormous size with both standard and wings waved, fluted and frilled, while the flowers are so loosely and gracefully set on the stems that they at once show their superiority to the older kinds. The vines are healthy and vigorous, growing taller than the ordinary varieties. The perfectly formed blooms often measure two inches across. The original variety, called Countess Spencer, originated in England.

Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused, or tinted with mauve. The best lavender in the list. Comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem and the stems are especially long.

Apple Blossom (Spencer). Standard primrose, showing veins of deep rose. Wings bright carmine overspread on primrose. It is very large with especially large drooping wings.

Countess Spencer. Bright, clear pink, showing a little deeper at the edges. Very large, frequently measure two inches across. The stems are long and it is just about a perfect sweet pea.

Dainty Spencer. White edges with light pink hooded form, very long stem.

Helen Lewis. Rich crimson-orange with wings of orange-rose. Very large with true Spencer form.

King Edward. (Spencer). Deep rich carmine-scarlet, of glossy effect.

Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. A lovely new "picotee" of true Spencer type. Distinctly pink edged upon a cream ground.

Mrs. Sankey. A pure white Spencer of finest type and good size.

Paradise Red Flake. Deep primrose, flaked or lightly striped rose red.

Prince of Austria. Chocolate and purple. Blendid and striped.

Mixed Spencers. A mixture of these and other named varieties of Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Prices: Any of the named Spencer varieties; Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One small packet each of the above 10 specially selected named Spencers and 1 large packet Mixed Spencers, 11 in all, 50c.

Sweet Pea Culture

It would be pretty hard to get the soil too rich for Sweet Peas. Some of the best growers recommended digging a trench two feet wide and as deep and filling with soil mixed with well rotted manure. All this work is not necessary however, unless you care to do it. Good bloom can be grown by planting on good garden soil. By all means spade up or plow the ground in the fall. Do this not only to have the soil ready for early planting but to give it an opportunity to thoroughly pulverize by winter freezing. Early planting is especially desirable as the plant should make as much growth as possible before hot summer weather.

Furrow out a trench six inches deep and cover the seed from one to two inches deep. Some varieties, those having hard smooth seeds, are slow in coming up but if planted in a good seed bed will make it all right. As the plant grows fill this trench in while cultivating. Do not allow the plants to stand too thick. They should be thinned out to from four to six inches apart or even more in cases where you are after extra fine bloom. Exhibition growers thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart and when the plant is six inches high, nip out the terminal bud so that the plant will branch. This is not advisable when you wish to make a good showing on a trellis.

Wire netting makes the best trellis, but most anything will do that will support the vines. If you have good soil most varieties will run up five or six feet high.

Do not neglect to cut off the bloom regularly. If you do the plant will stop blooming. Be careful not to injure the vine by pulling the bloom off. Best plan is to cut them off with a knife or a pair of scissors.

Pansy Culture

For spring sowing start the seed in the house or hot-bed. Use rich mellow soil and cover the seed about one-fourth inch deep. After planting moisten well and cover with a cloth to hold the moisture at the surface so the seed will sprout. Remove this cloth as soon as the sprout shows.

Tranplanting before going outdoors makes better plants by improving the root growth and giving more room to develop in. Set outdoors about May 1st giving each plant about a foot of space each way. They do well in partial shade or in full sunshine. Do not allow the seed to form or they will stop blooming.

By planting the seed in August or early September your plants should bloom by May 1st. Sow the seed outdoors in a good mellow seed bed, covering not over one-fourth inch deep. Sprinkle this bed, then mulch with a covering of straw so that the surface soil will not dry out. As soon as the plants appear begin to take this mulch off. Cultivate well and after freezing weather mulch with straw just as you do strawberries. Particular attention should be given to the seed bed. The soil should be rich and mellow, so that the seed will have every advantage in getting started and be able to make a good growth.



Zinnia

This flower has been a favorite for a long time. You will find it occupying first place in any old-fashioned garden. Some of you possibly know it by the name, "Youth and Old Age." It is fine for a border or for cut flowers. Grows

As a cut flower, it lasts much longer than others. After most other flowers have been killed by the first frost of autumn, it will still give an abundance of bloom. The flowers are of bright colors and what we offer are all double. Sold in a mixture only. Price per packet, 10c.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties from fifteen to eighteen inches tall, at 5c per packet each:

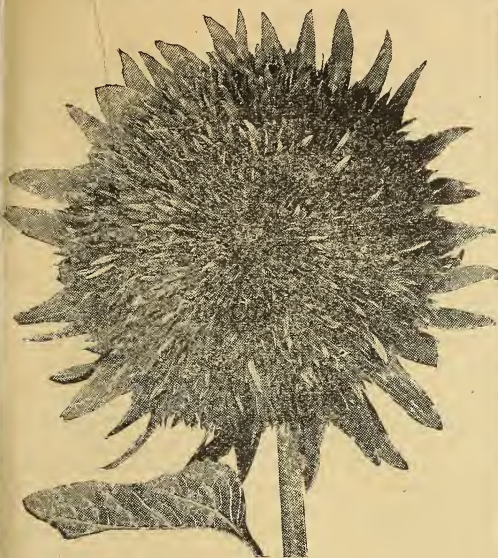
Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little Orange to the 5 ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

Orange. Small and highly colored. Very pretty.

Sugar Trough. As large as a peck measure, often larger. Saw the top off and clean the seed and you will have a very nice container. Save the top for a cover.



Double Dwarf Sunflower

It is grown as a double but as a rule comes with just enough single to give variety. It is about half as tall as the commercial variety and works in nice in the background.

Plant a long row in the border, and if you fancy it, in front and about them other low growing plants. The effect, a stately row of sentinels, will surprise and please you.

Price per packet, 10c.



Sweet William

Sweet Williams

This sweet scented old-fashioned flower is a perennial but does best as a bi-ennial that is blooming the second year. It grows fifteen to eighteen inches high.

They bear close study and there is endless combinations of color. Fine for the border and for mass effects. It is hard to say which is prettiest, the single or the double. I could be well suited with either. All in mixed colors. Price per packet, single, 5c; double, 10c.

In the case of perennials and biennials such as Coreopsis Lanceolata, Canterbury Bells, Digitalis, or Foxglove, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Pinks, or Daisies in which case there is no particular hurry in getting them started early, they can be planted outdoors in a well made bed and in early fall transplanted to permanent quarters.

While practically all these perennials and biennials are hardy, yet they should have winter protection, especially during the first winter when the plant is young and just establishing itself. Cover with mulch of straw.

—(From "Helpful Hints on Flower Culture.")
Ask for it.



Salpiglossis

Very few people are familiar with this flower. Not one in fifty, I suppose. It grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high, has long, graceful, drooping stems and is especially nice as a cut flower.

The flowers are trumpet shaped and beautifully variegated. Colors are deep blue, rose, violet, scarlet and a bronze striped with rich, velvety tints. Very few coming in solid colors. Sold in a mixture only. Price per packet, 10c.

Seed Corn--All Varieties

Yes, we are still growing and selling seed corn, the very best you can get anywhere except in your own field. You should have picked and hung your own seed last fall, but if you didn't, and must buy now, we can fix you out with good seed at a reasonable price.

We sell, I believe, more seed corn than any other seed house in the country, and have less kick on it. It is all sold subject to your own test and approval, and is all grown right here near Shenandoah, (except some early varieties northern grown.)

There is no use taking several pages in the catalog telling about it, and blowing, and telling big tales about yields, and all that. I have been growing and selling seed corn here at Shenandoah since heck was a pup, and have seen the rise and fall of dozens of competitors.

I am not specially anxious for seed corn business. I would rather sell garden seeds and alfalfa and flowers, but there are always some that need corn and I can do them more good than any one else can, so I rather have to stay with it.

And while I am in the business, I am going to do it right. Our seed is grown right, handled right and sold right.

Watch Seed Sense and monthly price lists for prices and special announcements.

Varieties of Seed Corn

Here is a very brief description of the different varieties of corn grown here at Shenandoah. We usually grow and have in stock and can supply first class seed of any of these varieties. Can send you further description and samples on request. See monthly price list for prices.

White Corn—Standard Varieties

The most popular type of white corn here is the big, rough, heavy, deep-grained corn, which is most commonly known as *Boone County White*. We have an extra good, specially selected strain of *Boone County White* which we call *Cornplanter*. We think it is the best strain of *Boone County White* we have ever seen. There is also another strain or very similar strain of corn, called *Johnson County White*. It would be safe to group all three of these varieties as simply slightly different types of the same thing, the quality being largely dependent on the selection given that special strain.

We also grow quite extensively here a very large white corn, which is entirely different from the others in being a long, comparatively smooth ear, having generally from 14 to 16 rows instead of 18 to 22, as is the case with the others just mentioned. We call this the *White Elephant*. It is exceptionally good for thin land and at the same time makes large ears and an enormous yield on bottom land. It has a wider, shallower grain than the others but a longer ear and shells out quite well.

If you want a slightly earlier type of white corn, use *Iowa Silvermine*. It is a medium sized, deep grained, white corn, comparatively

small cob and a good shelling ear. It is especially recommended for thin or old land. There is a *Red Cob White*, also known as *Imperial White* and *St. Charles White*, which is very similar to *Silvermine* except that it has a red cob instead of white. In other respects it is very nearly the same.

Yellow Corn—Standard Varieties

There are two general types of yellow corn grown here, one of them being the well known *Reid's Yellow Dent* in its various strains and the other being a larger grained, rougher corn, which we call *Shenandoah Yellow*.

Both are standard corn as to season, and so far as I can see there is very little to choose in yield or size of ear between the two. Personally I prefer a rough, rather wide-grained corn, slightly coarse in type, and for that reason I like and recommend the *Shenandoah Yellow* and it is the yellow corn most generally grown here.

Very similar varieties or possibly slightly different strains of the same thing are sold as *Legal Tender*, *Yellow Rose* and *Pride of Nishna*.

Reid's Yellow Dent is grown to perfection here and we can furnish it in either the rough or smooth type, ear or shelled.

If you want an earlier yellow corn, we have what we call *Shenandoah Special*, which is a first class second early, medium sized ear and a good yielder.

Extra Early Corn

There has always been a good assortment of extra early corn grown here on account of the big demand for it for seed and also for late replanting and for early hog feeding locally. Personally I like best the variety known as *Red 90 Day*, or *White Cap Red Dent*. It has a red grain with a white spot on the top, is very early, very hardy and a good yielder. It will mature almost anywhere and make a good crop. The extreme northern strain of this same corn is called *Northwest Dent*.

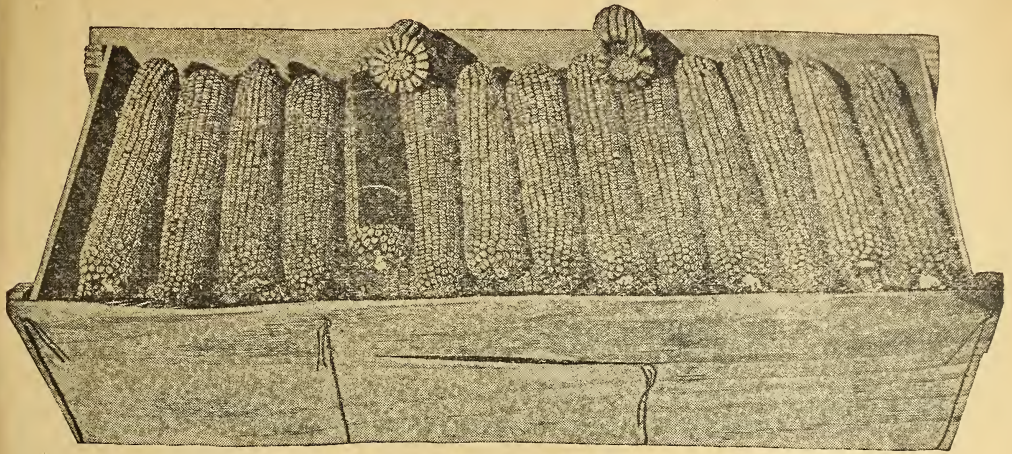
In yellow corn the best extra early is *Pride of the North*. In white corn there is what is known as *Extra Early White Dent*, a rather smooth, comparatively slim eared, extra early, white dent corn. There is now an improved variety along the same line known as *Sliver King*. It looks something like *Silvermine* but earlier.

In a still earlier corn there are the *Flints*, which are the very earliest and very hardiest of all. This *Flint* corn can be had in either yellow or white and also in the spotted or mixed color, which is known as *Squaw Corn*.

Northern Grown Seed Corn

We always have a supply of these extra early varieties grown in South Dakota, so as to be sure of extreme earliness for our northern trade and can generally supply any of the extra early varieties named above for shipment direct from the grower in South Dakota or from here, along with other seed, as you prefer.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Ear Seed or Shelled Seed

You can take your choice. The corn is the same whichever way you get it. I was the first man in the seed business to push ear seed corn, and I probably have sold more of it than any other man in the business. I still offer it for sale, and it is here for you if you want it. I really believe, however, I can give you a better value in the graded shelled seed. The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. We were the first firm to offer graded seed. This year in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader.

This makes it easily possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled corn and do not ship it unless it shows a satisfactory test. With the ear corn we make as careful a selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear corn you have some waste, probably about twenty per cent to the bushel, whereas the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now I do not wish to influence you in your choice of shelled or ear seed, and I am perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it but I tell you frankly that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both, so you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine corn, too, but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled, you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that it is a mighty

nice way to have it. Any seed corn that is shipped you, if it doesn't look like you think it ought to, ship it back and I will refund every cent you paid. I sell it subject to your own test and approval. I will sell you corn that you will be proud to show your neighbors, either the seed or the crop. I will sell you seed either in the ear or shelled, and if you want every ear tested, I will do that for you.

The Four Vital Points of Corn

There are four vital points on seed corn that I have always insisted on; and it will do no harm to sum them up here:

1. **Germination.** It must grow and grow well. No matter how good a variety it is, it will do you no good unless it will grow. We test all our seed and sell it subject to your own test and rejection.

2. **Grading.** It must be graded so it will run well in any planter. You can't get good seed otherwise. It takes special and expensive machinery and we are fitted so we can turn out mighty near perfect quality.

3. **Thoroughbred Types.** A man is always proud of corn that "shows breeding"—corn that looks alike in the pile. This can come only from special breeding and selection from year to year, and this is what we have been doing for you.

4. **Yield.** You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. Mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our seed business, we have always put yield ahead of fine pints and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.

Now if these four main points on seed corn fit your ideas we shall be glad to have you try some of our seed corn.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the east, but in the central west, for seed corn especially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be corn that will make a creditable showing of grain. It is important too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed corn is for this reason much preferable to the eastern or southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any eastern corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds, both this year and last, as corn from eastern seed went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other western states stood perfectly. I sold lots of corn last year to farmers in the eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood far better than any other corn, making a better yield of fodder and grain.

Mammoth White Ensilage. A big, rank growing white corn, somewhat similar to White Elephant, but has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big, coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land.

Leaming Ensilage. This is a special type of the Leaming, very popular all over the east for fodder corn. It grows about ten feet high, very leafy, stalks stand up well and can be planted thicker than the big, white corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early and of good size. Always can be depended upon for a good yield of both fodder and grain.

Fodder Flint Corn. This is the principal corn grown in New England and in fact, all through the extreme northern edge of the Corn Belt. It is hardier than the Dent corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any Dent corn.

Early Dent Fodder Corn. An Early Dent corn of medium height, ripening very early. Fine quality.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. It is of good germination, a vigorous, growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as field corn, but makes sweet fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field corn and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up, stalks and all.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn. This is smaller than the Evergreen type of corn, but earlier, and is valuable for early feed. Specially valuable in north where extreme earliness is desired.

Fodder Cane. Many farmer use fodder cane and kaffir to mix with corn in silo. We can supply either one in good pure seed.



Kaffir Corn

The great fodder crop of western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. In regions so dry that corn cannot be grown at all, kaffir corn will make a yield of 30 or 40 bushels per acre of seed, equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of first-class fodder—better than the best corn fodder and almost equal to cane. This grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. It can be sown broadcast at 75 lbs. per acre, or drilled in like corn, using about 5 or 10 lbs. per acre.

Drill Soy Beans With Fodder Corn

If you are growing fodder corn either for cutting for August and September feed or for the silo, or for shock fodder in the winter, it will pay you to mix Soy Beans with it. They grow nicely together, and the Soy Beans give you a balanced ration with the corn fodder and saves buying high priced protein feeds.

The usual practice is to use anywhere from an equal quantity of corn and beans to half as much beans as corn. They can be harvested together very nicely as the beans will grow three or four feet high in the corn and stand up well. They ripen at the same time.

The combination makes a green feed or silage that can't beat. The beans are not expensive. Ask for prices or see latest price list. We can give you any variety you want.

Another good silage mixture is corn and sorghum drilled together. It makes a good mixture that stock relish and thrive on, and the yield is enormous.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Kaffir, Milo and Other Dry Weather Crops

There is an increasing demand every year for the so-called dry weather crops, such as kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita, shallu and other grain sorghums. In the greater part of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska they are a more certain crop and a more profitable crop than field corn, and every year they are being more grown and more favorably known in other states all over the corn belt.

As a rule they will grow anywhere that field corn will grow and many places where, owing to a lack of moisture, field corn will not mature at

all. They will yield a crop of grain equal to a crop of field corn, and besides will make an abundance of fodder, which can either be fed dry or put into the silo like ensilage corn.

There is a host of varieties of these grains and unless you are wanting to experiment on a big scale it would not pay you to bother with all of them. I have tried practically all of them in my trial grounds and made quite a study of them, and the ones listed here are the ones I would advise you to grow. Any of these will be practically certain to succeed and we can furnish first-class seed of all of them.

Feterita, The New Grain Sorghum

Feterita belongs to the same class as kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either one, it is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth it is about half way between kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

We have received news from every section that feterita has withstood the drouth in practically every instance and has matured where kaffir and milo are complete failures.

Feterita is the one crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing thirty days earlier than kaffir corn and fifteen days earlier than milo. Feeding value of feterita as a grain and forage crop is equal in every way to kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and softer than kaffir.

White Kaffir—Black Hull

The best authorities claim that it is just as important to use selected heads of kaffir as select ears of field corn. We have arranged with a grower in Kansas to select and save for us in the head, extra choice heads of kaffir from a strain he has been selecting for 18 years.

We can also furnish plenty of the ordinary grade of Kaffir corn at a reasonable price.

Milo Maize

Next to kaffir corn this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of kaffir corn, and the heads, instead of stand-kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. The grains are considerably larger than those of kaffir corn, and the heads, instead of standing straight up are inclined to droop, more or less.

Other Sorghums

We always have on hand more or less of the other varieties of grain sorghums and sweet sorghums. Here are a few:

Jerusalem Corn. Like Milo but drooping heads and thin flat grains.

Poultry Corn. Large brown grains somewhat like Feterita.

Shallu. Tall with feathery head and pearly white grains.

Red Kaffir. Something like the White Kaffir but earlier and hardier, and with a long straight narrow head.

Ask for prices on any of the above or any other sorghum you want.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Sudan Grass

The Great New Fodder Crop

Last year when I told you about the merits of Sudan grass I suspect some of you thought that—to put it mildly—I was stretching it a little, but another season of experience with it has proven rather that I did not tell it near strong enough.

It is undoubtedly the very greatest new crop since the introduction of alfalfa. That is the great thing about it—it will grow anywhere, on any soil and in any climate.

It is distinctly a fodder or hay plant. It produces lots of seed, but I do not think it will ever be grown much as a grain plant. But it will make more hay or fodder, of a better quality and with more absolute certainty of a crop than anything else except alfalfa and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being quick and easy to get.

It is certainly "the poor man's friend." It will grow on even the thinnest of soil and will make good in a dry season when everything else fails and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay, can sow seed in May and begin cutting hay in July and get another cutting in August and another in September. Good hay, too.

Briefly, it is an annual plant, somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but much more slender and fine-stemmed, easier to cure, hardier, quicker to mature, making a greater yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high as 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about five feet high, and by August 1st was five feet high again and again September 1st was almost as high and ready for another cutting. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay, besides a seed crop.

The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows corn width and cultivate like corn. This takes from two to five pounds of seed per acre. It can be cut by hand or with a mower or binder or corn binder. It handles easiest in bundles, as it is so long it tangles if handled loose. It cures easily and perfectly.

Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre and handle it with a grain binder. This gives about the same yield as the drilled crop and no cultivating, but takes more seed.

In an extremely dry country it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture, same as all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, either loose, in bulk, or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same as good alfalfa, say 5 to 10 tons per acre of dry land.



Field of Sudan Grass

It is also fine to feed grain as a soiling crop or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane, nor get woody like kaffir. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drouth. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma, Kansas and the Texas Panhandle and they went crazy over it there. It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states and has been grown successfully in every state in the Union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and is easier grown and will stand more dry weather.

It is important to get northern grown seed free from Johnson grass and free from cane and kaffir hybrids. We are growing a big acreage of seed here at Shenandoah and can furnish genuine Iowa grown seed, guaranteed free from Johnson grass or hybrids or weeds of any kind. Can also furnish Colorado (mountain grown) seed and northwest Nebraska seed to those who wish it, at the same price as Iowa seed.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed for planting either north or south.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Sweet Clover

It's Value. Sweet clover is used either as a feed crop or as a fertilizer to plow under to improve the soil. It is equal to red clover or alfalfa to plow under, makes a larger growth than either, grows faster and is easier to start.

What Soil to Sow It On. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will not grow either. It will grow and thrive on thin, sandy soil, hardpan, gumbo, rocky upland, clay and alkali land.

A Biennial. Sweet Clover lives two years. It makes a large, rapid growth the first season and can be cut for hay or pastured the last half of the summer, but does not bloom or bear seed. The second year it blooms, bears seed and dies. Will make two crops of hay or a crop of hay and one of seed the second year. Can be plowed under either the first or second year. It makes a heavy yield of seed which can be either threshed or hulled.

When to Sow. It seems to do best when sown very early in the spring, same as red clover. It does well sown either alone or with a nurse crop of small grain. Use from ten to twenty pounds of seed per acre. Cover very shallow. It can also be sown on pasture or rough land right on top of the ground without breaking up and is often sown on such land in the winter, especially the unhulled seed. The freezing and thawing seem to make it grow better.

Not Likely to Become a Pest. There is no danger of its becoming a pest. It dies at the end of the second year and unless allowed to reseed, can not spread. It runs wild along roads, but never encroaches on cultivated land.

Good Feed. It can be pastured at any age except when quite small and stock soon learns to like it. It is claimed that it does not bloat stock at all. The hay is said to be equal to alfalfa, especially if it is cut before it gets old and woody.

A Profitable Seed Crop. It yields 10 to 15 bu. of seed per acre, and prices are sure to be high for several years to come, on account of the enormous demand.

Sweet clover has come to stay. There is no doubt about it. Ask any farm paper, any state college, the United States Department.

Varieties

White Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Alba*). A biennial, that is, lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from four to six feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed, the second year. This is the variety that is always meant when you say simply, "sweet clover." We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed. See blue list for prices.

Yellow Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Officinalis*)—This is also a biennial and is similar to the white except that it is about two weeks earlier, and not quite so tall, and does not grow so heavy and coarse. It is more branch-



Sweet Clover on Our Trial Grounds

ing and inclined to lay closer to the ground. It generally does not make quite so large a crop of hay, but is considered by many as better for pasture, and makes a finer grade of hay. The use of this variety is increasing, and I notice many are changing over from white to yellow. In the San Luis valley in Colorado it is grown very extensively for pig pasture, and they like it there much better than the white. We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed, and generally have both Iowa and Colorado seed.

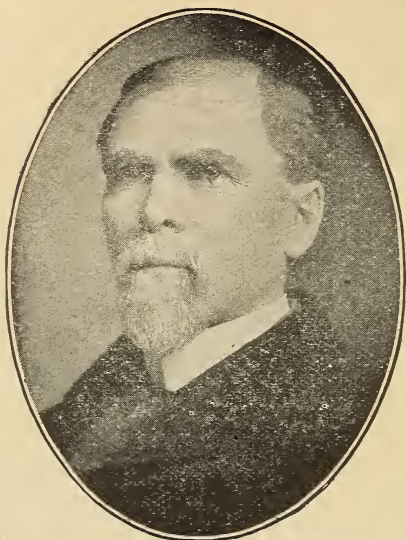
Giant White Annual. This is a valuable new type discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College. It is just like the big biennial white except that it is an annual and makes its entire growth and seeds the first season. Seed very scarce yet. Ask about it.

Sweet Clover in the Rotation

Sweet clover fits in well with the ordinary rotation as it is a two year crop like red clover. In fact it should always be sown and treated the same as red clover. Sown in the spring with a nurse crop, pastured or cut for hay that fall, pastured or cut for hay the next spring, and then cut for seed in the fall, and plowed under to be followed by corn.

It cannot be sown successfully in the fall like alfalfa, but should be sown in the winter or early spring. It is easier to get a catch than either alfalfa or red clover, but the seed should be inoculated unless you are sure the bacteria is already in the soil.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



F. D. Coburn, the man who made Kansas rich
by boosting alfalfa

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on this subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Ask for it. I have published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

Where It Is Grown

In buying alfalfa seed it is important to know where it was grown. For the corn belt we prefer and use Kansas and Nebraska seed. For the north we have Dakota and Montana seed. We don't use southern or far western seed.

Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

My alfalfa seed is all northern-grown and non-irrigated and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all. (special varieties like Grimm and Cossack.)

Remember all our Alfalfa seed is sold subject to the test and approval of any State College or County Agent.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail at 40c per pound or 3 lbs. for \$1.10. (Except spe-

Special Varieties of Hardy Alfalfa

Dakota and Montana Grown

There are a few well established, named varieties of extra hardy alfalfa that are of great value, and we can supply seed of most of them; grown in Dakota and Montana.

The best known and most widely advertised of these is the *Grimm*, which originated or was discovered in central Minnesota thirty years or more ago and has been thoroughly tested out all over the United States.

It has a branching root system, large spreading crown and underground buds by which a thin stand will be thickened up. If you have hard-pan to contend with, or water close to the surface, the branching roots of these plants are a great help and seem to prevent the heaving and water-killing which are common on such soils.

The best seed of the Grimm variety is grown in South Dakota, and especially in Fall River and Pennington counties, out in the Black Hill section, where it is dry in summer and extremely cold in winter; with an annual rainfall generally of only 16 to 18 inches.

We have our seed grown for us there and can furnish pedigree tracing this seed back to the original stock.

The *Cossack* is a somewhat similar variety but with an entirely different history. It was introduced to this country by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Agricultural College who discovered it in Siberia in a climate very similar to North Dakota. It is a trifle more erect in habit of growth than the Grimm and is a better producer of both seed and hay. Also, it can be cut or pastured very late in the fall if necessary without any fear of weakening the plant and causing winter-killing. In fact, it has never yet been known to winter-kill under any conditions.

Dakota No. 12 is another pedigreed strain which has been strongly advised by the Dakota State College. It has a history of over twenty years in the high plateau region of central and western South Dakota and has never been known to winter-kill. There are old fields in that country that have been standing for 22 years and are still producing full crops of both seed and hay every year. Our seed of South Dakota No. 12 comes either from these original fields near Pierre, or from fields whose parentage is from one of these original fields. Under ordinary cornbelt conditions in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, it is doubtful if there would be any great advantage in growing these special hardy varieties except where you have hard conditions which make it difficult to get a stand of the ordinary variety. But even here, I would suggest trying them out in a small way, or using them in large fields where you have failed with the ordinary variety.

One advantage of all of these hardy varieties is that you can use a lighter seeding as 10 pounds per acre seems to be plenty with them.

PRICE: Write for prices and samples of any of these varieties you are interested in. Small lots \$1.00 per pound, postpaid. Larger lots special prices.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List



Alfalfa and Hogs

If I were raising hogs for a living I would have alfalfa for them or else I'd move to where I could have it. There is no feed on earth that will make as much pork, or as good pork, or make it quicker, or with so little work and risk and trouble, as alfalfa. Hogs and alfalfa just naturally dovetail in together better than any combination I ever saw. Hogs raised on alfalfa don't have cholera. Now hold on, brother, don't call me a liar till you've tried it and see. I've watched it pretty close and I have never found a case of cholera among hogs pastured on alfalfa, and kept away from too much corn.

Careful tests and experiments show that sows kept on alfalfa pasture, and alfalfa hay, average two or three more pigs to the litter (grown to maturity) give 30 per cent more milk, and the pigs at 3 months old are 25 per cent to 30 per cent bigger than pigs grown by any other method. The bone and muscle are so much better developed that alfalfa hogs never break down in fattening and shipping.

The finest and highest priced hams and bacon in the market are made from hogs grown on alfalfa and finished with just a little corn.

The Nebraska State Experiment Station, after careful tests, announced that hogs fattened on alfalfa hay and corn put on gain at a cost of \$3.40 per 100 lbs; while hogs on corn alone put on gain at \$4.48 per 100 lbs. (old prices).

The Iowa State Experiment Station reports that 1 acre of alfalfa is worth more than 3 acres of blue grass for pig pasture.

The Kansas State Experiment Station reports that a bunch of hogs fed on corn and alfalfa made 90.9 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks, while an exactly similar bunch fed on corn alone made 52.3 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks. In both cases the hogs had all the corn they would eat, but the one bunch had the alfalfa in addition. They add: "These results are not due to the feeding value of the alfalfa alone, but also to its influence in aiding the hogs to better digest the corn."

I could go on this way forever, but what's the use? If you're determined to keep on growing hogs on corn and cholera I suppose you'll have to be allowed to do it. But just the same when I retire from the seed business I'm going to have the niftiest little bunch of hogs you ever saw, and they'll be raised on alfalfa and about one-fourth ration of corn.

Don't pasture your hogs on the alfalfa till it gets well established, say a year old or more, and don't put over 5 big hogs or 20 shoats to the acre then, it shouldn't be pastured too close.

The Gospel of Alfalfa

I want to warn you right now that if you get me started talking alfalfa I'm not going to stop till I run out of paper. It's pretty near a religion with me, this alfalfa business, and for a good many years I've been doing more missionary work for alfalfa than for the heathen.

The neighbors say I am crazy about alfalfa and maybe I am, but it's a good bit like it was with one good brother here years ago, who went to a camp meeting and got full of the real old time religion, the kind they used to have when you and I were boys. In fact, he got more religion than he could hold, and it set him to jumping and shouting, he was so happy.

It was rumored to him that the neighbors said he was crazy. "Well," he said, "if I'm crazy, it's a mighty good kind of crazy anyway." And that's 'he way I feel about this alfalfa business. And I'm going to keep on shouting about it. If you don't get alfalfa it won't be my fault.

Now, I know lots of you have heard that it's hard to start, and that it isn't suited to your land, and that you've got to inoculate and do this and that, until you get to going around in circles and scared to death about it.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

Coburn says: "Success cannot come except when good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift."

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckhorn, dock, lambquarter, and the Lord only knows what. Don't touch it.

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get yourself one of these old-fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for one dollar and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it, leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle the best possible grade of seed and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that, write it yourself.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than that of pure clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somewhere, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure clover seed. The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is that the big profits are made on the low-grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$15 wholesale and retail it at \$20 than it is to take seed worth \$20 wholesale and retail it at \$23. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at. There is no sense in buying poor clover seed and no need of it. If you will spend \$1.00 on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere and you are liable to get them where least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less, just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed, and the merchant offers it to the farmers at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having

a knowledge of the business, fine machinery for cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed. Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all to your state experiment station, or get them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity. I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

You get more clover seed to the dollar in the high grades, anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed trash.

In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$16 per bushel, I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know, and I hope I never will know. As a rule, the implement dealers in the small towns are the worst offenders, as they are not posted on clover seed, but many seedsmen, who ought to know better, are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I told one seedsman friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff. But he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it doesn't look good when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seeds. I have mentioned clover as the most important.

Clover Seed on

Approval

All our clover seed is shipped subject to your own test and approval, or test by any State Experiment Station and if not found first class it may be returned to us and the money will be refunded. We do not guarantee the crop, we can't do that, but we allow you to be absolutely your own judge as to the purity and quality of the seed.

Alongside I am printing a drawing showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in clover. Refer to it in looking over your samples.



Common Impurities of Clover Seed. Description of Figures

1, bracted plautain; 2, black-seeded plautain; 3, ragweed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickwood; 12, lambquarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, healall; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox-tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Clover Seed

Ask for Free Samples of Clover or Grass Seed. Small Samples Free. Large Packets 10c

NOTE:—At the time this book went to press prices on this class of seeds were in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See the special price list for prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but a fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may receive from us, whether specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our clover seed, and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense, and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack Clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and often double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is re-cleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me you can get it from some other seedsman, but don't take low grade seed and don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seed.

Medium Red. This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover, or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and almost universally free from bad weed seeds and I can offer inducements in the way of prices. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is a larger,

later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth and for that reason is not suited to rich land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price subject to change. See Blue List.

Crimson Clover. This is an annual clover that is widely used in the south and eastern states for fall sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope of success and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

Alsike Clover. (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color, it is especially suited to low, wet land where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp and will, in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up, so that other clover can be grown on it. It can also be grown on thin, sandy land or stony hill-sides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

White Clover. (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardiest of all clovers, will grow anywhere and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

Japan Clover. This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

Burr Clover. This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

About Prices on Clover Seed

At this writing it is impossible to predict the price of clover seed. The crop is still uncertain. Whatever the crop may be, however,

we will treat you right on price and will give you quality you can depend on. Iowa always has good clover seed, if there is any anywhere. The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples and I will try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices.

Amount of Clover Seed per A.
 Red Clover ----- 7 to 12 lbs.
 Red Clover with Timothy 5 to 8 lbs.
 Mammoth Clover alone ----- 7 to 12 lbs.
 Mammoth Clover with

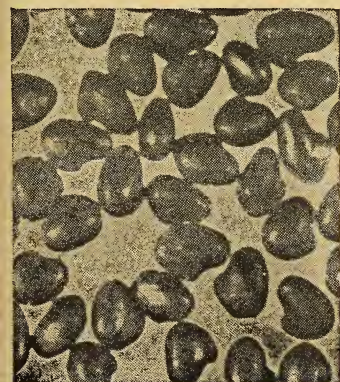
Timothy ----- 5 to 8 lbs.

Alsike Clover ----- 4 to 6 lbs.

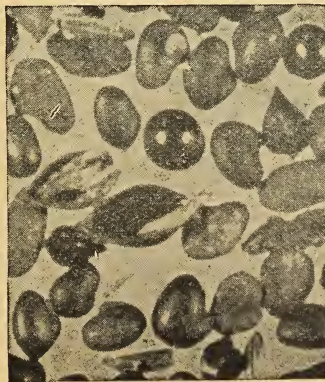
Crimson Clover ----- 20 lbs.

Alfalfa ----- 15 to 20 lbs.

White Clover ----- 5 lbs.



Pure Clover Seed. Large, plump, even size, no weed seed or trash.



Trashy Clover Seed. Full of weed seed and miscellaneous calamity.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Other Grass Seed

NOTE:—At the time this goes on the press prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible prices to you, so don't depend much on prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest. On all varieties of grass seed I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to state and national test, and is the very best it is possible to secure.

Timothy. There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We re-clean it and grade it carefully and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and free from dangerous weeds. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. A great deal of alsike is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts timothy to one part alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Probable price 14 to 18 cents per pound. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country here and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds to the bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the lb. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river bottom land subject to overflow, made a mixture of red top, alsike and blue grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Orchard Grass. A valuable grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in spring and the last in fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds to the acre. Prices subject to change. (14 lbs). See blue list.

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Prices subject to change. See blue list.

Miscellaneous Grasses. The miscellaneous varieties of grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote you special prices on them if you want them and procure them for you any time.

Tall meadow oat grass, sweet vernal, creeping bent grass, meadow fox tail, red fescue, sheep fescue, water fescue, crested dog tail, English rape grass, Italian rye grass, wood meadow grass, meadow soft grass, hard fescue.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy, 25c



Blue Grass

per lb; Red Top, 30c per lb; Blue Grass, 40c per lb; Orchard Grass, 40c per lb; English Blue Grass 35c per lb.

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures and meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties, you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your condition and do you good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soil, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in reworking an old meadow, use half this amount. Price subject to change, 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Special Low Land Pasture Mixtures. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low moist land. Sow 15 pounds to an acre for new seeding, or less amount for re-seeding. Price, subject to change, 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Timothy-Red Clover Mixture. We generally have natural mixtures of timothy and red clover, slightly below cost of buying them separately.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. See upper part of page.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view to giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 pounds per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about ten pounds per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy and small amounts of other grasses. Price subject to change, 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Quick Action Hog Pasture. Not permanent but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick-coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. Price subject to change.

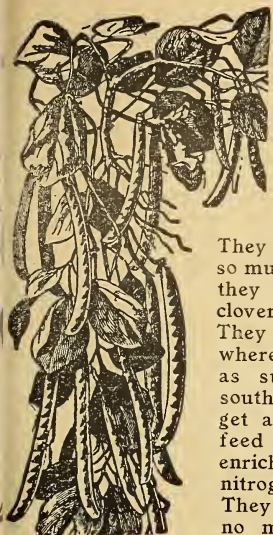
Sweet Clover Alfalfa Mixture. There is considerable talk now about sowing sweet clover and alfalfa together, and I don't know but what it is a pretty good plan. We sometimes have natural mixtures of these two on hand. Write for prices.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for good, reliable mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn, and sodding is generally too expensive. A good, velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly, about a pound to each 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and, if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass but I have added several other sorts that help out immensely. Twenty pounds make a bushel and will seed a space of about 60 by 100 feet. Price, by mail postpaid, 40 cents per pound; 25 cents per 1/2 lb. By freight or express, \$1.50 per peck or \$6.00 per bushel of 20 lbs.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds



Cowpeas

Cowpeas

These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer or fall use, for they do best in hot weather.

They are the kind grown so much in the south, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as in the south. You do not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you

can grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be a failure.

Culture. Cow peas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, as they do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter, leaving them either full corn row width, or straddling the rows and making the rows closer together. In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be used for hay or green feed or can be plowed under for green maturing. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the cornbelt, the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky and heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color.

New Era. The earliest variety and the quickest to make a growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 8-foot row. For the northern part of the corn belt and for quick results anywhere, they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality for hay.

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the south, prefer to grow the cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim to get better results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields, and we have it to sell that way.

Cow Peas and Soy Beans in Corn. We sell hundreds of bushels of Cow Peas and Soy Beans for planting with corn especially when it is to be hogged down later. It works fine.

Either mix with the corn in the boxes, or use a special attachment.

Caution Regarding Cow Peas

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cow Peas. The Canadian Peas are a cool weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cow Peas are a hot weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot dry weather. Say which you want.

Canadian Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the north and northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather.

Soy Beans

Somewhat similar to cow peas, but makes a stout, erect bush, instead of a vine. They are also earlier and hardier than the cowpeas. It can



Soy Beans

be sown earlier and will succeed under more adverse conditions. Is grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for seed crop and they are very valuable either way.

Small Amounts of

Cow Peas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few cowpeas and soy beans, so I will send small amounts. by mail, postpaid, as follows: Large package, 10c; lb., 25c; 3 lbs. for 60c.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds



Some of our Wisconsin Amber Cane showing how it looks growing in the field. It is very early and sweet and a strictly pure strain. We can supply seed of our own growing of this strain at 25c per lb., postage extra.

Wisconsin Amber Syrup Cane

This is the strain of syrup cane we use mostly for our sorghum mills. It is very early, very pure strain of Early Amber. The seed came originally from Wisconsin, and we have been growing and selecting it here. The seed we offer is of our own growing here at Shendoah, carefully picked and dried, and should be practically perfect in purity and germination. The Amber type differs from the Orange in being earlier, more slender and taller in growth, and is the kind mostly grown in this state, and the only one to go north.

Early Rose Syrup Cane

This is another highly bred variety of cane for syrup making. It is different from the Short Orange in being of the Amber type rather than the Orange. The seed is strictly pure, from selected heads.

Fodder Cane—Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here, in condensed form, are the points regarding cane: produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere even with drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops; principally grown for winter supply of forage, but may be used green for ensilage or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food for horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost, the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that it would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out; and in that form makes fine hay. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are more slender and more easily cured.

Millet

True Golden. This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude; and on this account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost.

Fodder. This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure Golden for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference.

Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 8 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats to the acre all summer without other feed.

Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for several years and I am firmly convinced of its value. I have taken a full page for it further over. See the full page description, and see blue list for prices.

For Prices on Larger Quantities see Special Market Garden Price List

Nursery Department

Trees, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, Etc.

This will make the fifth year for the enlarged Nursery Department, and the sales of Nursery Stock have just about doubled in volume each year, so you see it is quite popular. I say the fifth year. I mean the fifth year as a special department. I was really in the Nursery business before I was in the seed business. The first catalog I ever issued was a little four page circular which talked more about Strawberry and Raspberry plants than it did about seeds.

I have always run strong to plants, flowers and berries and such truck, but they used to be scattered all through the book, and it was just luck if you found them. Then four years ago the Nursery business got to be of such volume that it demanded more space, so we built a regular Nursery Packing shed, and hired a regular sure enough Nurseryman to run that department. We gathered the paragraphs about Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Rhubarb, and the rest of the nursery stock, all together and gave them a special section in the catalog all to themselves, where you can find them easily and study them more intelligently.

The Nurseryman I spoke of, staid with us three years. Then last spring when my oldest son, Frank Field, came home from the army, I put him in as manager of the Nursery Department. He is in full charge now, and if you want to write and ask any questions about prices, varieties, or what to plant, just write and ask him about it. He will be glad to help you out. Frank is well equipped to handle this kind of work, for goodness knows he was raised up to it, setting out Strawberry Plants, hoeing the young Asparagus, pruning the young fruit trees, and the like. Then too, he took a course at our Agricultural College at Ames a few years ago.

Fruit Trees We can give you the finest lot of Fruit Trees you ever saw; healthy, vigorous young stuff, mostly raised right here at Shenandoah; hardy clean, and absolutely true to name. We be-

lieve in young stuff, not over two years old. The three year trees cost you lots more money, and are so apt to die on you, from the shock of transplanting. It is an actual fact that a one year or a two year tree will come into bearing every bit as soon after transplanting as a three year old. The kind we handle are grown one year from grafting or budding, then cut back to the ground and grown up again. This makes the one year tree you buy, have a two year old root, and the two year old tree has a three year old root system.

Ornamentals We have a very complete line of all kinds of hardy ornamentals, such as the Lilacs, Barberries, Snowballs, and the like of that, and while we do not list a very big assortment, we can get anything in that line that you want, just write and ask Frank about it.

The Time to Plant Unless otherwise specified, the time to plant any kind of Nursery stock, is just as early in the spring as the frost goes out of the ground. Here with us it is late in March or early in April, farther north it is late in April. Farther south it is late in February. As a rule we don't ship much stock out till March 1st, except to the southern states. If there is any certain time you want your stuff shipped, just write it on your order, where we can see it, and it will be sent on that date. In fact we will be mighty glad to have you set a date on it.

But Whatever You Do, Order Early

We will file it away, and ship whenever the right time comes. If you put off ordering till the last minute, we will probably be out of lot of things, and then Express delays will be bad, and then too, we may get swamped with orders and get a week or so behind, like we did last year. Better order as early as you can.

Some Special Collections of Fruits and Flowers

Lots of people who want to plant out Fruits and Flowers hesitate because they do not know what to plant, and are worried about making a selection. In order to encourage the planting of more Fruits and Flowers, and to accommodate these people, I have made up some special collections, which from my experience in growing them, I consider just right for the average planter. I have chosen varieties that are sure to be a success almost anywhere, well-tried standard sorts.

\$2.50 Collection of Hardy Shrubs

I like best the old-fashioned ones like we used to see in grandmother's garden. I have made up here a list of 5 old favorites that will suit every one. You will find a long list farther over; but if you want just a few, and haven't much money to spend, here is the list you want:

1 *Hardy White Rose*; 1 *Snowball*; 1 *Bridal Wreath*; 1 *Hardy Hydrangea*; 1 *Purple Lilac*.
1 good-sized plant of each for \$2.50, postpaid, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Outside zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone.

Large Family Apple Orchard, \$25 Delivered

This is for the man who wants a good sized family orchard—say about one acre. I have figured on fifty trees, and at 30x30 feet, which is about the right distance, 50 trees will plant an acre. I have chosen standard varieties.

5 *Summer Apples*, as follows: 1 *Red June*, 2 *Duchess*, 2 *Yellow Transparent*.
5 *Fall Apples*, as follows: 1 *Snow Apple*, 2 *Maiden Blush*, 2 *Wealthy*.

40 *Winter Apples* as follows: 5 *Gano*, 5 *Grimes Golden*, 5 *Stayman Winesap*, 5 *Rome Beauty*, 5 *Jonathan*, 5 *York Imperial*, 5 *Janet*, 5 *Winesap*.

These 50 trees, one year size, sent prepaid, \$25.00 in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone. 2 year size, \$30.00 by express not prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Home Orchard Collection

This collection is meant for the man who has only a limited amount of ground for an orchard and wants a general assortment of tree fruit.

21 Fruit Trees for \$12.00, Delivered

Ten *Apple Trees*, 3 summer, 3 fall, and 4 winter, as follows: 1 *Red June*, 1 *Duchess*, 1 *Yellow Transparent*, 1 *Maiden Blush*, 1 *Wealthy*, 1 *Snow*, 1 *Gano*, 1 *Grimes Golden*, 1 *Jonathan*, 1 *Delicious*.

4 *Cherry Trees*, 2 early, 1 second early and one late, as follows: 2 *Early Richmond*, 1 *Montmorency*, 1 *English Morello*.

3 *Plum Trees*, 1 *Forest Garden*, 1 *Stoddard*, 1 *Suprise*.

2 *Pear Trees*, 1 *Kieffer*, 1 *Bartlett*.

2 *Peach Trees*, 1 *Elberta*, 1 *Champion*.

These 21 trees, one year old, prepaid, \$12.00 in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Outside zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed. 2 year old trees, \$13.75, by express, not prepaid.

\$10.00 Small Fruit Collection

The most satisfactory fruit of any to plant is the small fruit. It is easy to start, comes into bearing the second year, and continues bearing for years. I have put in a lot of study on getting up a collection that will fit the average planter's needs; and by comparing it with letters and orders from hundreds of customers, I believe I have it about right. Here it is. Collections are made up in advance and can not be changed from the list given.

170 *Plants of Small Fruit*, \$10.00—Postage Paid Here
12 *Grapes*—8 black, 2 red, 2 white. 6 *Gooseberries*. 6 *Blackberries*. 3 *Dewberries*. 25 *Asparagus*. 6 *Rhubarb*. 100 *Strawberry*—Senator. 12 *Raspberries*—8 black and four red or purple.

This collection of 170 plants, all guaranteed good, thrifty plants of best varieties, carefully labeled, will be sent you prepaid by parcel post, for \$10.00 in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Out of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed. Can be planted between rows of the \$12.00 orchard collection.



Apples

For family use no fruit is more indispensable or as healthy as the apple. No one who has a place to plant should hesitate to plant an orchard, or at least a few trees for family use.

Plant a few summer and a few fall, but mostly winter varieties. In this way you may have apples the year round, for our hardiest winter sorts will keep until May or June and the earlier varieties ripen early in July. All you need is proper soil condition and a determination to give your trees proper attention at the right time and you are sure of success.

In the following list you will find what we consider the best for general planting, both for commercial or family use, including as it does the best leading summer and fall varieties and also almost all the leading commercial sorts in winter varieties.

Don't they make you hungry for apples? You can grow just such apples yourself and eat them fresh from the tree.

Early Apples

Early Harvest. Medium size, golden yellow. Fine flavor; production. Ripens in July.

Duchess. Probably the best known of all the early apples. Medium size, rather flattened, red and yellow striped. Ripens early in August or late in July.

Red Astrachan. Fruit is above the medium in quality. Flesh is white, crisp and very juicy and good. Fine for canning and sauce.

Red June. Early bearer, hardy. Fruit red, medium size. High flavor. In most sections ripens a little later than Early Harvest.

Yellow Transparent. Flesh white, juicy and fine-grained. Very fragrant when fully ripe. Fine for eating or table. Ripens in August.

Crab Apples

Florence. Color red, prolific bearer. Excellent for jelly and valuable for early market.

General Grant. Fruit dark red. Flesh white, moderate fine-grained, mild sub-acid flavor. Late; ripens last of September.

Martha. Large, yellow splashed with red. Tart, excellent for jelly. Splendid bearer.

Red Siberian. Small used for jelly and pickles. Showy red; vigorous and hardy. Ripens August to September.

Yellow Siberian. Identical with Red Siberian except golden yellow instead of red.

Whitney. (Whitneys's No. 20.) Tree very rapid, hardy. Medium size. Yellow, striped with red. Flesh yellow, very juicy and fine-grained, flavor rich, almost sweet.

Winter Apples

Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis and Gano are all related, and in habit of tree and shape, and size of fruit, very similar. Fruit is large and handsome. **Ben Davis** is brightly striped with red. **Gano** is more brilliant in color and a little firmer in flesh. **Black Ben Davis** is very dark red, almost black where exposed to sun. **Delicious.** This apple is the most talked of any commands today the highest price in the market of any apple in this country. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. In keeping qualities equal to the best. The best eating apple in the list.

Grimes Golden. An old standard. A good early and annual bearer. Flesh, yellow crisp with spicy sub-acid flavor. Fine for preserving with quinces.

Ingram and Janet are very much alike. **Ingram.** Red, flesh yellow. Very juicy and a good keeper. **Janet.** Enormous bearer. Fruit medium. In color about like the Ingram, a late keeper, very pleasant flavor, crisp and juicy.

Jonathan. A red apple and one of the best on the market for winter. Tender and juicy.

Winesap. Old standby, well known everywhere. Dark red, fine grained, rich and crisp.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, almost covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Tender, juicy but of splendid quality.

Northwestern Greening. Another Old-timer. Very hardy, safe anywhere.

Stayman's Winesap. Dark rich red, flesh firm and crisp. Exceedingly juicy and tender.

White Winter Pearmain. One of the best and most productive yellow winter apples. Color light yellowish green with brownish red cheek.

Fall Apples

Famuese (Or Snow Apples). Well-known variety, medium size. Color red and flesh snowy white, of high flavor and best quality.

Maiden Blush. A large apple, with a beautiful blush on side. A pleasant, sub-acid flavor and a valuable apple.

Price's Sweet. Fruit large, yellowish green, somewhat splashed and with dull red. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy and very sweet.

Wealthy. Another old timer, hard to beat as a fall variety. Red, crisp and tender.

Peaches



Elberta

Everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy peach. It takes but a short time for them to come into bearing. The following described varieties have been selected from an extended list and furnish a succession of fruit covering almost four months, commencing about July 10 in some sections.

Alexander. An early cling peach of medium size Greenish white, almost covered with deep red. Rather thin skin and very juicy

Triumph. (A yellow Freestone). Blooms very late, but ripens very early, and a heavy bearer Fruit of fair size.

Greensboro. (A semi-cling). Skin yellow with splashes of bright red Highly colored in the sun Flesh white; splendid quality.

Carman. (Freestone). Resembles Elberta. Skin tough but flesh tender.

Mountain Rose. Very attractive because of its white and red coloring The flesh is white and juicy. The best peach of its season.

Champion. (Freestone). Large, juicy and sweet. Yellowish white. Some red on sunny side. Flesh white with red next to pit.

Crawford's Early. (Freestone). Best early market. Fruit very large. Color yellow, juicy and fine flavor. Very productive.

Lemon Cling. Lemon shaped. Light yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and rich, rather sub-acid flavor.

Chinese Cling. A large, creamy white peach. A well known and very popular variety.

Crosby. (Freestone). The tree is one of our hardiest. Fruit bright orange in color, somewhat splashed with red. Flesh yellow, somewhat red at pit.

Elberta. The great market peach of the southwest and favorably known over the whole country. Very large, yellow with red cheek.

Salway. (Freestone). One of our latest ripening varieties. Large, somewhat irregular in shape. Flesh yellow and firm. A late market variety.

Heath Cling. Fruit very large, creamy white with delicate red blush. Flesh white, slightly red at pit. Juicy and sweet. A valuable peach for canning.

Nectarines. This fruit may be described as a thin-skinned peach with a plum pit. We do not recommend them to our customers, for we believe there are much better fruits of the same season.

Peach Tree Prices

(All Varieties)

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

For 1 to 5 trees, each-----50c

(Either all alike or assorted)

For 6 or more trees, each-----45c

(Either all alike or assorted)

For 30 or more trees in straight tens, each 40c

(These prices apply to all varieties listed)

These Prices are Prepaid on 1 Yr.

These prices are for strong one-year budded trees, on two-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent for each additional zone for prepay out of zone 4.

Parcel Post—If sent by parcel post these trees will have to be cut back some, as they are too tall for length limit. Two year trees are 10c per tree extra, and go by freight or express, not prepaid.

Prices of Apple Trees

All Varieties

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

I have decided to make a flat price on all the different varieties of apple trees. Some are harder to grow than others and the demand makes some worth more than others, but it averages up about so so. Here are the prices. Crab apples same price as other apples.

1 to 5 trees, either all alike or assorted, ea 70c

6 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, each -----65c

30 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, in tens -----60c

These Prices are Prepaid on 1 Yr.

These prices are for strong 1-year trees with 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. For points outside of zone 4 add 10 per cent for each additional zone for prepay. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Older Trees. If you want older trees, we can supply 2-year stock at 10c per tree extra and go by freight or express, not prepaid. We make no charge for packing. In case you want the older trees, be sure to mention it clearly in ordering and do not mix sizes in the order. That is, make the order all 1-year or 2-year so there will be no confusion, and remember the 2 yr. trees are not prepaid.

Cherries



Large Montmorency Cherry

Cherries thrive on almost any well-drained soil, but will not succeed on heavy ground with wet subsoil. The trees should be lowheaded and with the exception of the formation for the head, little or no pruning is necessary. Our trees are all budded on imported Mahaleb cherry stocks, which make a strong healthy tree, and does not sprout from the root, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used. The varieties we list are among the best for general planting, either for family use or market.

Varieties

Early Richmond. This is an old reliable and very productive variety. Medium sized, bright red and very juicy. Very hardy, will stand the most severe weather. Ripens in June.

Large Montmorency. Large and finer and ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond. One of the finest flavored cherries of its class. Thin skin and very meaty. Fruit large and round, dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe.

English Morello. A large variety. Tree somewhat dwarfish and slow grower, but very hardy and productive. Fruit large, very dark red, almost black, an enormous yielder. Season July and August.

Dyehouse. Very similar to Early Richmond. In some localities ripens a little earlier and largely planted for early market.

Gov. Wood. A big, sweet cherry.

Wragg. Similar to English Morello, but said to be harder in tree.

Bing. Very large, dark brown, almost black. Flesh sweet and very solid. Season July.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. Perfectly hardy everywhere, fruit a rich red, changing to black when very ripe. Fine flavor, meaty.

Plums

Plums should be planted about 10 feet apart and bear much better if 5 or 6 varieties are planted together, mixing them up well in the rows.

The native varieties are perfectly hardy everywhere and will stand the severest cold without injury. European varieties are all hardy and will succeed as far north as Minnesota and South Dakota. Japanese sorts are more tender.

Native or American Plums

DeSoto. Fruit medium size, oval. Orange, overlaid with crimson and with numerous small dots. Flesh firm and juicy.

Forest Garden. Fruit large, nearly round. Purplish red when fully ripe and covered with yellow spots. Of good quality.

Surprise. This is considered to be the finest in quality and the hardiest of the type. Fruit, large; color, very dark red; nearly round and with many small, yellow dots.

Wyant. Large size, color, red; almost purple when fully ripe.

Stoddard. Large size. Purple and red, very mild flavor. Fine for canning.

European Plums

Lombard. Dark violet red, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils.

Black Prune. A valuable plum, good for desert or for drying. Large purplish blue, firm, sweet, pleasant.

Shropsire Damson. The very largest of he Dawson variety.

Japanese Plums

Abundance. Of medium size, amber color with markings of red and distinct bloom; very juicy and sweet.

Burbank. Very large, nearly round. Orange yellow dotted and marbled with red.

Compass Cherry Plum. Absolutely hardy everywhere. They resemble both cherry and plum.

Prices: Cherry and Plum Trees

(All Varieties)

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

1 to 5 trees, alike or assorted, each.....90c

6 or more trees, alike or assorted, each...85c

30 or more trees, alike or assorted in tens, 80c

These Prices are Prepaid on 1 Yr.

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees on 2-year roots and include prepaid delivery by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay for each additional zone beyond zone 4. If sent by parcel post, trees must be cut back so as to be within the length limit when packed.

Older Trees. We can supply 2-year trees at 10c per tree extra. They would have to go by express or freight, not prepaid.

Pears, Apricots and Quinces

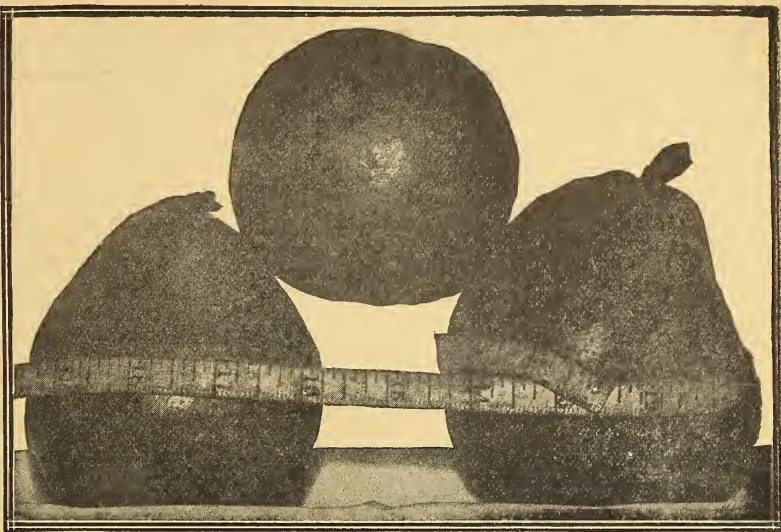
Russian Apricots

This fruit is a close relative of the plum and peach. Ripening, as it does, between the cherries and peaches, the apricots is a most welcome fruit. Is harder than peach and requires about the same soil conditions and treatment.

Alexander.

Fruit medium to small, of light, orange yellow, flecked with red. Flesh tender, juicy and very good quality.

Superb. This is a new variety from Kansas and excels all others.



Some Fine Samples of Pears and Quince. The quince is the round one on top. Of course, pears don't always grow as large as that, but they do sometimes. Wouldn't you like to set your teeth into one of these in the picture? You can grow just such pears in your home garden.

Pears

The melting, juicy texture, flavor and delicate aroma of the pear give it a rank above all other fruits, with the possible exception of grape. Summer pears should be gathered at least a week before they are fully ripe, and autumn varieties ten days or two weeks.

Bartlett is one of the most popular of pears. Large, melting rich flavor.

Kieffer. Color yellow with red cheek where exposed to sun. Flesh white, juicy and rich. Late keeper.

Seckle (Or Sugar Pear). Widely known and the standard of excellence in pears. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown, very sweet and highest flavored pear known.

Dwarf Duchess. Dwarf pears are budded on Quince stock and do not grow very large. Plant much closer together than others which makes them suitable for garden or town lots. Plant deep enough to cover the union of the pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The variety most grown as a dwarf is the **Duchess De Angouleme**, or as it is called, **Dwarf Duchess**. It is the largest of our good pears and succeeds best grown as a dwarf. A good keeper.

Quince

Champion. Very large and handsome. Cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots. Color, greenish yellow.

Orange. An old standard variety. Fruit roundish, somewhat irregular in shape. Color, bright yellow. Very fine flavor and a good bearer.

About Fall Planting

I am not in favor of fall planting of fruit trees or shrubbery. It is all right for Peonies, Iris, Dutch Bulbs and some of the Lilies, but outside of that you had better wait for spring.

Most of this rage for fall planting is due to tree agents who are anxious to cash in without waiting for spring and so talk fall planting. What they really want is fall cash.

Except in the south, my advice is to wait till spring (except on the list named above), and then plant early in the spring.

We will not fill or ship fall orders for nursery stock of any kind, except Peonies, Iris, Dutch bulbs, or Lilies. We will simply back order them for spring and send as early in the spring as possible.

Prices of Pear, Quince and Apricot

(Prices for 1 yr. trees. Add 10c per tree for 2 yr.)

For 1 to 5 trees, each-----90c

(Either all alike or assorted)

For 6 trees or more, each-----85c

(Either all alike or assorted)

For 30 or more trees, in tens, each-----80c

(All alike or assorted in tens)

These Prices are Prepaid on 1 Yr.

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees, on 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery, either by parcel post or express, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay for each additional zone beyond zone 4. If by parcel post trees must be cut to length allowed. 2 yr. trees go by express or freight, not prepaid.

Grapes

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is scarcely a yard so small either in the country or city that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They can be planted alongside the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. To succeed best they should have a free exposure to sun and air. Have your ground mellow and plant about two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. If planting along side fences, plant six feet apart. If in open ground, in rows 5 feet apart, and 6 feet in a row. Cut back well when planted out. Leave not more than three buds on vine the first year and then prune severely every year, cutting out the oldest wood and leaving strong new vines. We believe in the list we are offering is included all the best varieties grown in this country.

Probably the best known variety and the most extensively planted everywhere, is the *Concord*. It is a hardy vigorous grower, very productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over a longer period than most varieties.

Moore's Early is not a heavy grower, but bunches and berries are large and fine; early. *Worden*, in growth, is much like Concord. Fruit about the same in size and of excellent flavor.

Champion is a fairly good market grape, but poor quality. Very vigorous grower, berries medium, compact. Fruit showy, and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat well.

Among the white varieties *Moore's Diamond* and *Niagara* are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches of berries. *Moore's Diamond* is greenish white, juicy and tender. *Niagara*, yellowish white. Skin thin but tough, a good shipper and market berry.

Elvira is a smaller grape than either Niagara or Moore's Diamond, but bunches very compact and a great bearer. *Pocklington* is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size and very showy, sweet and juicy, fine flavor.

Of the red varieties *Agawam* and *Salem* are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. *Agawam* is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than Concord. *Salem* ripens late in September, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and tender, a good variety. *Delaware* is a fine table grape. Bunches small, berries rather small, light red and sweet. Earlier than either *Agawam* or *Salem*.

Catawba is a well-known old variety, bunches and berries large, red, turning to purple when fully ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy, but sweet and juicy. One of the latest. Does not ripen well in the north, but very profitable variety for the south.

Prepaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express all charges paid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. If you live outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone for repaid. (Six or more at dozen rate. 25 or more at 100 rate.)

All varieties, each 35c, doz. \$3.50,
100 for \$25.00.

NOTE: We reserve the right to send your money on any nursery stock this year, and especially so on grapes. The situation is the worst I have ever seen. Prices gone sky high, and stock almost impossible to obtain.

I was lucky enough to have a few grapes and while they last I will sell them at the above prices, but as soon as they are gone I will have to start refunding your money. H. F.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries, currants and white pine seedlings cannot be shipped west of the Missouri River, account of govt. quarantine.)

Gooseberries should be planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row, and keep well mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be paring, put it on thick, 4 or 5 inches deep. If it not convenient to mulch, the next best thing good cultivation.

In the varieties we list, probably the best known are *Houghton* and *Downing*, both old varieties, tried and tested for years. *Houghton* is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer, fruit of fair size. *Downing* is a more compact grower, berries a pale green and very large, fine for dessert and canning. *Champion* is a strong grower, resembles *Houghton*. Berries large, brownish red, and a good market variety. *Josselyn* (or Red Jacket) is very compact, similar to *Downing* in looks, both in bush and fruit. *Industry* is about the only English gooseberry planted in this country.

(See next page for prices)

Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow the first season.

Black Naples is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent in this country.

In red currants we list three and you cannot go wrong on any of them. *Cherry* is large, very deep red, rather acid but fine for jelly. *Fay's rolific* is not so red, bunches very large, is very productive. *North Star* is the strongest grower of all the red varieties, berries large and heavy lustered. *White Grapes* is the best of all white varieties. Bush strong and a vigorous grower. Clusters long and handsome.

(See next page for prices)

Blackberries

Blackberries require the same treatment as raspberries. They do well on almost any soil and bear good crops of fruit. We list four of the very best varieties covering the season of ripening. *Early Harvest* is the earliest, a very compact, dwarfish grower and can be planted closer than other varieties. Fruit rather small and very sweet. Not recommended for extreme north. *Erie* is early, hardier than *Early Harvest* and much larger fruit. Black and firm, is a splendid bearer. *Eldorado* is very hardy everywhere, fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed. *Snyder*, a favorite everywhere, often growing 7 to 8 feet if allowed to run up. Very productive, berries of medium size and very sweet. Season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably hardest of any.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive, ripens early, very large, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter, rather soft, sweet and with no hard core. Does well on any soil.

Strawberry Raspberry

The fruit is borne in the new growth and so is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape, rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Good for jelly and has a flavor peculiar to itself. Bush is low, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Quite a curiosity.

Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes. extremely hardy fruit, a mild sub-acid. Red changing to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub and very ornamental.

Logan Berry

This is getting to be a very popular fruit. It does best on the Pacific Coast, especially in Oregon, but also can be grown on the gulf coast, and probably anywhere that the temperature does not go much below zero. It makes a bush like a black raspberry, but much larger and ranker. The canes will often grow 15 feet long in a single season. The yield is enormous, where the climate is favorable, and the berries are delicious.

Raspberries

Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. They are always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in most any soil.

Have the ground thoroughly prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and they will produce large crops and will well repay for all trouble. As soon as they are done bearing cut out the old wood so as to give

strength and vigor to the new canes which are to produce your next year's crop of berries.

Varieties of Raspberries

Cumberland is the largest berry of all the black caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality. *Gregg* is one of the oldest and likely the best known of all the blackcaps and still retains its popularity wherever known. Good size, fine quality.

Kansas is earlier than either *Cumberland* or *Gregg*, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor. Stand drouths well and is an all-around good berry to plant.

Cardinal and *Columbian* are both purple, but of somewhat different nature in growth. *Cardinal* is extremely hardy. Is very firm for a purple variety. *Columbian* is very hardy.

Loudon is among the largest of red varieties and a fine, showy berry of good quality. *Cuthbert* is one of the old standbys, well-known almost everywhere, sweet and rich, very hardy and one of the best late sorts.

St. Regis, or *Everbearing Red*, is a splendid novelty, brilliant, crimson, good size, early to ripen and continues to produce until late in October. Said to be hardy as any raspberry.

Himalaya Berry

This berry has been heavily advertised, but I do not think much of it. It is too tender to live and bear in this climate, but in a favorable climate makes an enormous growth and lots of berries, somewhat like blackberries, but of only fair quality.

Price List of Fruits

All delivered postpaid or by prepaid express at these prices, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. If outside zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone if wanted prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Gooseberries

6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate
Each Doz. 100

All varieties ----- 25c \$2.50 \$20.00
(Gooseberries and Currants cannot be shipped west of the Missouri river, account of government quarantine).

Currants

All varieties ----- 25c 2.50 15.00

Raspberries

All varieties ----- 20c 2.00 12.00

Blackberries

All varieties ----- 20c 2.00 12.00

Dewberries

Lucretia ----- 20c 2.00 12.00

Miscellaneous Small Fruit

Strawberries-Raspberry --- 15c \$1.25
Juneberry, Dwarf ----- 20c 2.00
Logan Berry ----- 25c 2.50
Himalaya Berry ----- 15c 1.25

Why Not Have an Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both. 50 per cent extra for 2 year.

Set the plants early. It's all bosh, this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep the weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart. No crop the first year, but a fair crop the next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sells readily at most places at 8c to 15c a pound.

Field culture 12,000 plants per acre. Home garden, with rows 2 feet apart. 100 plants for bed 10 feet by 20 feet.

Postpaid Price List of Asparagus Plant

These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone for prepay.

Prices on Asparagus Plants

	Doz.	25	100	200	300	500
1 year	-----	35c	50c	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.40 \$5.00
2 year	-----	45c	65c	2.00	3.50	5.00 7.50



Asparagus Plant. (See prices above)

Rhubarb or Pieplant

We have the best variety of rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for wine plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color, very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices below.

	Each	Doz.	100
Rhubarb, 1 year (3 for 25c)	10c	\$1.00	\$6.00
Rhubarb, 2 year (2 for 25c)	15c	1.25	9.00

NOTE:—I forgot to say that to get this special strain of Rhubarb it is necessary to buy the 2 year plants, as it can only be propagated by dividing old clumps. The one year plants are grown from seed, and are just ordinary Rhubarb, so my advice would be to buy 2 year plants and get the special strain.

H. F.

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren or Improved Bavarian

This is an improved variety of horse radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year.

	Each	Doz.	100
Horse Radish Cuttings	-----	30c	\$1.25
" " Crowns (3 for 25c)	10c	75c	4.00

Large lots horse radish cuttings same prices as asparagus plants.

Dasheens Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South.

Prices of Dasheen Bulbs

	Each	Doz.	100
Small Tubers	-----	10c	\$1.00 \$6.00
Large Tubers	-----	15c	1.50 9.00
Mammoth Tubers	-----	20c	2.00 15.00

All prices on this page include delivery prepaid by parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone.

See vegetable seed department for prices on seed of Rhubarb and Asparagus.

Plant Plenty

The vegetable plants on this page are all good things to have in any garden. They will grow anywhere, and grow into good eating quick. They are priced low. They will make you money, or make a world of good eating if you don't care to sell.



Hardy Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis engelmannii*) on the Episcopal Church, Shenandoah. Note how it clings to the wall.

Ornamental Vines

Everyone likes vines on a house. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will climb and stick tight to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended on anywhere and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow.

Most vines do best planted in the spring—the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 feet apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar to be covered.

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) This is the best known of all the ivies. It is very common in the eastern states and does best there. It clings very tightly to any kind of a wall and does not need any support of any kind. The foliage is very dense and will completely cover the surface it climbs on. We have it on the seed house wall, as you may have noticed in some of the pictures. It is hardy, but here in the west suffers from dry weather, both in summer and in open winters, so that it kills back some, but in the eastern states it is practically the only ivy used.

Madeira Vine. (Mexican Vine). A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. The bulbs increase and keep over. Has thick waxy leaves and fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 ft. high. 7c each, 4 for 25c, 70c per dozen.

Trumpet Flower (*Bignonia Radicans*). A hardy native vine, an extra strong grower and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms prac-

tically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone piles, etc. Will climb anywhere if it can find anything to climb on.

Bitter Sweet (*Celastrus Scandens*). A well known hardy native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open.

Matrimony Vine. An old-fashioned hardy shrub vine, grows anywhere and covered with a profusion of scarlet berries. Good to cover walls or steep banks.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These look like the regular sweet peas, but are hardy and will live for years, getting better all the time. When well established will grow 10 to 12 feet high. Colors from white to red.

Hardy Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*). This is a variety most used here in the west. It has a leaf more like the American Ivy, but will cling to a wall as the true Boston Ivy. It has the advantage of being absolutely hardy to both drouth and cold and never kills back in the least. In all the country west of the Mississippi I strongly advise it as the one to use.

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper or Woodbine). This a native American vine and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any, and requires some support.

Wistaria. Beautiful climbing vines, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the American Purple and the Chinese White.

Honeysuckle. These are well known and loved by everyone. They are all hardy and easy to grow. They are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow and red in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the Halleana, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. It is practically everblooming, very fragrant and a great climber. The vines are all large 2-year field-grown stock.

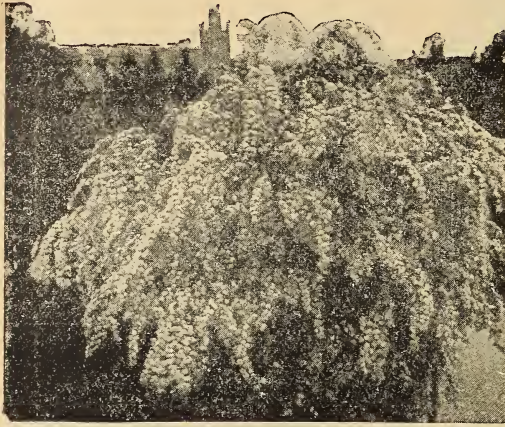
Clematis Paniculata (Japanese Clematis). Hardy, thrifty and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant, white flowers about the size of apple blooms, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis.

Clematis Jackmanii (Large Purple Clematis). It is harder to grow than the Clematis Paniculata and does not make so tall a vine, but is well worth growing on account of the great beauty of its flowers. Our plants are extra fine and sure to live with proper care.

Prices of Vines

50c each, 2 for 90c, 4 for \$1.60, \$4.50 per doz. These prices are postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs



Spirea Van Houttii. The Best of All Spireas

Flowering Almond. An old time favorite flowering shrub. Blooms very early, branches entirely covered with the showy double flowers. Colors white, pink or red.

Althea (Rose of Sharon). Very handsome, hardy and free blooming in late summer and fall. The flowers look like roses. White, red or variegated.

Barberry, Thunbergii. A very pretty dwarf barberry from Japan. Has glossy green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Grows more compact than any of the others.

Calycanthus. The old-fashioned "Sweet-scented Shrub." Has velvety deep purple flowers.

Dogwood, Red Barked. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high and has large white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs.

High Bush Cranberry. Similar to Snowballs but the bloom is more open and spreading. Blooms profusely in May, following later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries.

Deutzia. A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth, bearing a profusion of showy white or rose colored flowers. State color wanted.

Golden Elder. Foliage a bright golden yellow all season.

Forsythia. (Golden Bell). Vigorous grower, drooping branches, with yellow flowers.

Purple Fringe. A very much admired small tree or shrub with a curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Bush Honeysuckle. A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups or hedges. Colors white, pink or red.

Flowering Quince. (Japonica). A low growing bushy, thorny quince, literally covered in the early spring with glowing scarlet blooms.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A new, crimson flowering spirea. Dwarfish and very com-

pact growing, 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps.

Lilac. Best of the old-fashioned flowers. Will grow anywhere and in almost any soil. Blooms freely even when small. We can supply either the white or the purple in both the common lilac and the Persian lilac.

Hardy Hydrangea (Hydrangea Paniculata Gradiflora). One of the best of all the hardy shrubs. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers are white, changing to pink and are borne in great pyramidal clusters, often a foot in length. Commences flowering in July and continues till November. Fine for cemetery planting.

Spirea Van Houttii. The grandest of all the spireas; a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet.

Wiegela. This beautiful shrub grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and blooms in June and July. The flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. The following three are the best varieties:

Wiegela Candida. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

Wiegela Eva Rathke. A new variety. A strong grower and of graceful drooping habit. Flowers a dark beautiful crimson.

Wiegela Rosea. The tallest growing. Foliage of a very dark green, flowers bright rose.

Flowering Currant. A beautiful plant of easy culture. Much admired for their wealth of bright yellow flowers and grows from 6 to 8 feet tall.

Snowball. A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy everywhere.

Spirea Billardii. A hardy upright shrub, 4 to 5 feet in height. Flowers in dense panicles of rich pink. Blooms in July and August and frequently again in the fall.

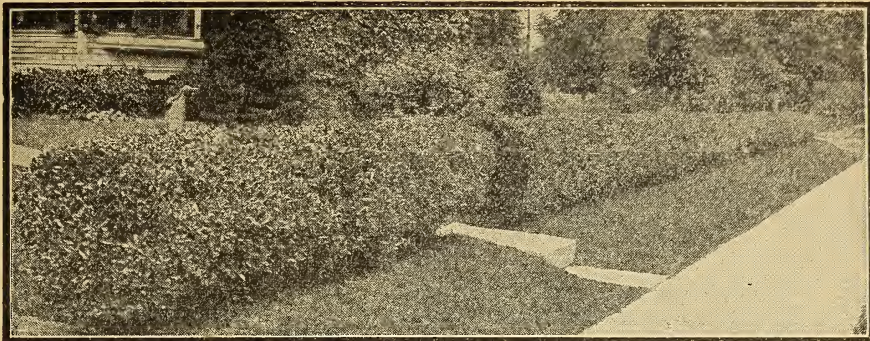
Syringa (Mock Orange). A hardy free flowering shrub with the most showy, fragrant flowers. Growing 8 to 10 feet in height, with spreading and often arching branches. Very fragrant.

Tamarix. A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging. Will stand great extreme of heat and cold.

Postpaid Prices of Hardy Shrubs

All Varieties Listed Above

50c each, 2 for 90c, 4 for \$1.60, \$4.50 per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. These prices apply to all shrubs mentioned on this page.



California Privet. Probably the best known of all Ornamental Hedge Plants

Ornamental Hedge Plants

The green growing hedge or ornamental plants take the place of the disfiguring fence and make a beauty of a necessity.

Of course it depends largely on the treatment and trimming given the hedge, as most of them can be kept down low and trim by constant shearing, or can be allowed to grow tall and dense.

For all around hedge there is nothing more popular than the *Privet*. The *California Privet* is the best known and in most ways the best one, except that it is not quite so hardy in severe northern winters. It some times kills back, but when trimmed will come again. For anywhere south of Kansas City it is safe any winter.

For the more northern localities I advise the *Amoor River Privet* and the *Ibota*, especially for the former. It is absolutely hardy anywhere and equal to any in appearance.

The *Barberries* are absolutely hardy anywhere, are handsome summer and winter; and require very little shearing. They do not grow quite so thickly as the privets. Will thrive north or south on any kind of soil. Covered with little red berries which hang on all winter. The *Thunbergi* is rather coppery colored, and then there is a purple-leaved sort, but it rusts.

For tall, heavy hedges the *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Siberian Pea*, and *Japan Quince*, are all fine. They are perfectly hardy, grow quick and large, and can be kept sheared down if preferred.

For downright beauty there is nothing to equal a hedge of *Spirea Van Houttii* in full bloom along the side of a lawn or against the foundation of a house. For dry and windy location, there is nothing so good as the *Siberian Tamarix* or *Tamarix Amur*. It has beautiful feathery leaves and is very ornamental.

In planting a hedge, dig out a good sized trench and fill in with good dirt. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew before, and about 1 foot apart in the row. It is always best to cut them back severely, almost to the ground in fact, so they will throw up new branches all the same age.

There are a number of other varieties of shrubs sometimes used for hedge, but the ones named above are the ones most commonly used. If there are others you would like to use, I will be glad to make you special price on whatever you need.

Prices of Hedge Plants Listed on This Page

(These prices are NOT prepaid nor postpaid)

	Per 100
Barberry, Thunbergii	\$20.00
Buckthorn	15.00
Polish Privet	15.00
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)	20.00
Bush Honeysuckle	20.00
Osage Orange	2.50
California Privet	7.00
California Privet (Extra Large)	9.00
California Privet (Small)	5.00
Ibota Privet (Small)	15.00
Amoor River Privet (extra hardy)	15.00
Tamarix Amur	20.00
Spirea Van Houttii	15.00

These prices are based on fairly large lots but 25 or over will be supplied at the 100 price. Less amounts are slightly higher price.

We do not prepay the charges at these prices. They are based on the plants going by express at your expense. We pack in good shape without extra charge, and guarantee delivery by express.

It is best to figure on setting the plants one foot apart in the row to make a good hedge, so order as many as you have feet of hedge to plant.

All plants are field grown, thrifty and healthy, and at least two years old. They are selected for uniform height so they will make a nice hedge.

There are various forms of hedge adapted from the prevailing design of certain well known abodes. For instance—the Long Island is trained to a sharp edge at the top and wide at the base. The Newport resembles a wall sloping to the top on both sides, with a flattened top surface. This is brought about by repeated clippings which make the leaves very small and a dense growth. A square form is made in a similar manner, all sides squared up, edges sharp, top flat.

Annual Evergreen for Quick Hedge

When you want a hedge in a hurry there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen, or as it is sometimes called, Mock Cypress. It grows easily from seed, and makes a good hedge in 8 to 10 weeks. Price of seed, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Growing Trees From Seedlings

The nicest and easiest and cheapest way to get started with trees is to buy the 1-year seedlings. These are one year's growth from seed and are nice, straight, healthy little trees generally from a foot to a foot and a half, well rooted, easy to ship and sure to live. These seedling trees go very nicely by mail and can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety.

Postpaid Price List of Shade and Forest Trees

1-Year From Seed or Cuttings

Each Doz. 100

At prices below these trees will be delivered prepaid by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent per zone outside zone 4. 6 or more at the dozen rate. 50 or more at the 100 rate. Ask for prices per 1000.

Ash, 1-year	10c	60c	\$2.00
Box Elder, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Catalpa, Speciosa, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Chestnut, American Sweet 1-yr	15	90	4.00
Elm, American White, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Locust, Black, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Locust, Honey, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Maple, Soft, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Mulberry, Russian	10	60	2.00
Olive, Russian, 1-year	15	90	4.00
Poplar, Carolina, 1-year	10	60	2.00
Sycamore, 1-year	15	90	4.00
Walnut, Black, 1-year	15	90	4.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 1-yr	10	60	2.00

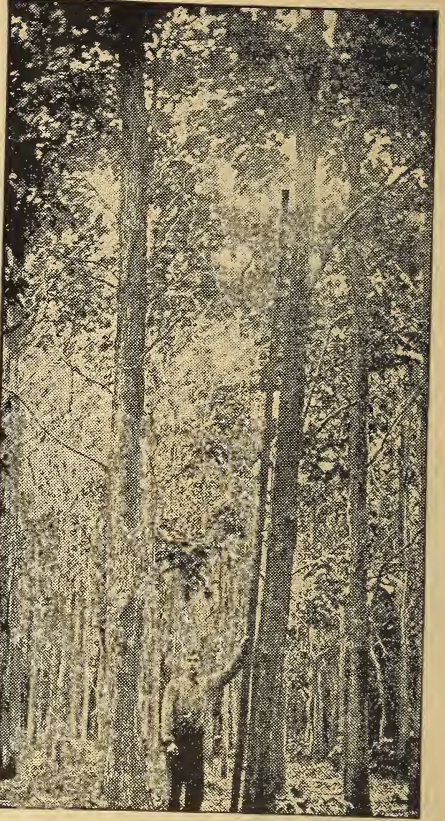
Prices on Shade Trees in Larger Sizes,

Mostly 2-Year

From Seed, Cutting or Graft

These prices are *not postpaid*, and the trees are mostly too large to go by mail anyway. They must go by express or freight at your expense. These trees will range from 3 ft. to 6 ft. high, according to variety. All are strong and thrifty and well rooted. Ask for special prices on larger lots, or larger sizes.

	Each	6 or More
Ash White	\$.60	\$.50
Box Elder	.35	.30
Catalpa, Speciosa	.25	.20
Elm, American White	.45	.40
Hackberry	1.00	.90
Locust, Black	.25	.20
Locust, Honey	.35	.30
Maple, Soft	.30	.25
Maple, Sugar or Hard	.80	.70
Horse Chestnut	1.10	1.00
Mountain Ash	.40	.45
Russian Olive	.70	.60
Poplar, Carolina	.25	.20
Sycamore	.70	.60
Willow, Russian Golden	.15	.12
Weeping, Cutleaved Birch	1.00	.90
Weeping Willow	.50	.35
Umbrella Catalpa		1.00
Umbrella Catalpa, extra large, 5 to 6 ft.	\$1.25	



A commercial grove of *Catalpa Speciosa* planted ten years on an Iowa farm. About half the trees originally planted have been cut out for firewood and posts, paying all expenses to date. The trees that are left, about 400 per acre, would make over 2,000 good posts, worth 15c each; or 400 telephone poles, worth from 50c to \$1.50 each. What could you grow that would pay better. Price, seed \$2.00 per lb. postpaid, or 25c per oz. An ounce should make 200 trees. Trees (one year from seed) \$2.00 per 100, postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Ask for prices on larger lots.

Special Offer on Catalpas

We have a specially fine block of 2-year Catalpa trees, grown in Shenandoah, that we are going to clean out at a bargain. They are 3 to 4 ft. trees, straight and thrifty and first-class in every way. Just the thing to plant for quick effect. In a few years they should make you trees like the picture above.

These trees are too large and heavy to send by parcel post, but they will go nicely by freight, and we will guarantee safe arrival in good condition. We box or bale them without extra charge. You pay the freight, but it will not be high.

PRICE: \$8.00 per 100, 50 for \$5.00, 30 for \$4.00, 10 for \$1.50.

Everblooming Roses

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. Get big two-year plants ready for immediate blooming. There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list. All postpaid in zone 2, 3, and 4. 10 per cent for each additional zone beyond.

We have discontinued the sale of the soft 1-year plants, and hereafter will sell only strong 2-year field grown dormant plants.

My Favorite Everbloomers

	Each
Hermosa. Bright pink, double fragrant.....	\$1.00
Blumenschmidt. Citron, yellow.....	1.00
Mme. Jos. Schwartz. White tinged, yellow.....	1.00
Gen. McArthur. Glowing crimson, fragrant.....	1.00
Gruss an Teplitz. Rich crimson.....	1.00
Kaiserin. Best white, large.....	1.00
Killarney. (Irish Beauty).....	1.00
Mme. Jules Grolez. Rose shading to pink.....	1.00
Ophelia. Salmon shaded with rose.....	1.00
Edward Mawley. Very dark red.....	1.00
Etoile D'France. Clear crimson.....	1.00
British Queen. Beautiful pure white.....	1.00

Climbing American Beauty

A true climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty Rose. Has the same blooms and same beautiful deep rose color and fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 2-years, 70c.

Everblooming Baby Ramblers

These dainty little Baby Rambler roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start blooming young and keep at it so steadily that everyone is pleased.

These are not climbers, but little bush roses from 1 to 2 feet high. They will live out for years, or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler, but on a little bush and they bloom steadily all summer.

	2-yr. Each
Red Baby Rambler. Bright crimson.....	\$1.00
Pink Baby Rambler. Beautiful bright pink.....	1.00
White Baby Rambler. Creamy white.....	1.00
Special Offer F3: All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers in 2-year size for \$2.75 postpaid.	

Memorial or Trailing Roses

These are a distinct type of roses, known botanically, as the *Wichurianas*. They are strong growers, but trail instead of climbing. Will creep and cover the ground like ivy. Beautiful glossy dark green foliage. Especially valuable for cemetery planting or for covering banks or rockeries. Can be had in either white or pink. 2-year, 90c.

Hardy Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is a valuable class, as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall.

My Favorite 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

	Each
Frau Karl Druschki.....	\$1.00
American Beauty. Color deep pink.....	1.00
Anna de Diesbach. Flowers extra large.....	1.00
Baron de Bonstettin. Large flowers.....	1.00
Captain Hayward. Bright crimson.....	1.00
Clio. Flesh color, shaded with rosy pink.....	1.00
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson.....	1.00
Hugh Dickson. Crimson shaded scarlet.....	1.00
Magna Charta. Bright rosy pink.....	1.00
Marshall P. Wilder. Dark deep red.....	1.00
Paul Neyron. The clear pink rose.....	1.00
Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red.....	1.00

SPECIAL OFFER F5: The above 12 perfectly hardy roses, in 2-year size, the 12 for \$10.00.

Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Rose

I advise 2-year plants only in these. These are the old-time favorites of our grandmothers' days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care or protection. Will thrive anywhere.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white.....	\$.90
Harison's Yellow. Clear yellow.....	1.00
Persian Yellow. Double, deep yellow.....	.90
Soleil D'Or. Coppery red and orange.....	1.00
English Sweetbriar. Pink flowers.....	1.00
Moss Roses. Red, pink or white.....	.90

The Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler. Climbing roses.....	\$.80
Pink Rambler. (Dorothy Perkins) Pink.....	.80
White Rambler. White, like Dorothy Perkins.....	.80
Yellow Rambler. Fine deep gold yellow.....	1.00

SPECIAL OFFER F6: The full set of 4 Hardy Ramblers, red, white, pink and yellow, 2-years, \$3.00.

American Pillar. Hardy climber, pink.....	\$.90
Baltimore Belle. Double blush white.....	.80
Gardenia. Opening cream color.....	.90
Prairie Queen. Large flower bright red.....	.80
Russell's Cottage. Dark red, double.....	.90
Seven Sisters. Large clusters of red roses.....	.80

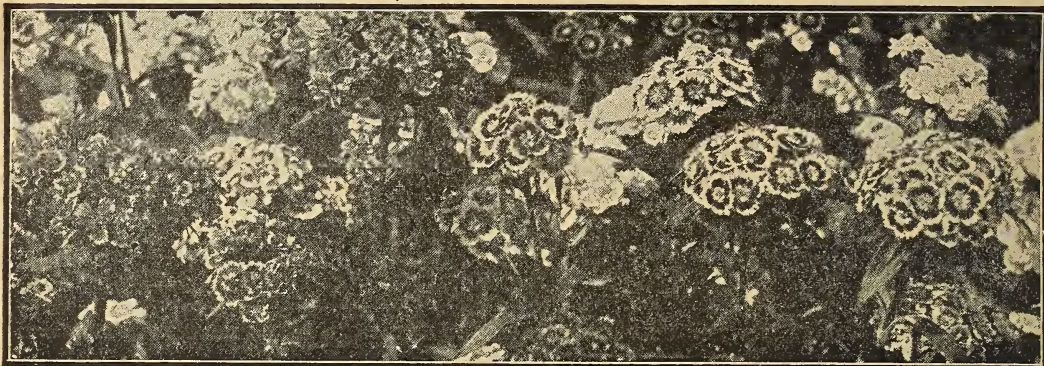
SPECIAL OFFER F7: All of these climbers for \$4.50 in 2-yr. size.

SPECIAL OFFER F8: Any 4 of these \$3.00 in 2-yr. size.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF HARDY CLIMBERS

Philadelphia Rambler. Deep red.....	\$.90
Thousand Beauties. In white to pink.....	.90
Flower of Fairfield. Crimson Rambler.....	1.00
Blue Rambler. Not a true blue but near it.....	.90
Excelsa. Like Crimson Rambler but hardier.....	.90
Dr. Van Fleet. Very large flesh pink.....	1.00
Arabian Chariot. Very large yellow.....	1.00
Silvery Moon. Very large snow white.....	1.00

Hardy Perennial Flowers and Plants



Sweet William, An Old-Fashioned Favorite

All Hardy. All of the plants listed on this page are hardy Perennials. That is, they live permanently and indefinitely from one planting. They are all perfectly hardy in any part of the country, and all are easy grown. They should be planted very early in the spring. Some of them can be planted in the fall also, but most of them are to be planted in the spring. They cannot, as a rule, however, be planted very late in the spring, but must be planted as early as possible after the ground thaws sufficiently. In this latitude April is the best month.

Time of Shipment. As most of these are growing out of doors in the ground, we cannot fill orders for them in the winter, and we do not ship them until spring opens, so we can dig them from the open ground. Also we can not fill orders for them late in the spring, as the plants would be too far advanced to move with safety.

The plants must be shipped to you while they are dormant, and before they begin to grow. Therefore, get your orders in early. You can order any time during the winter and early spring, and we will send you the plants just as soon as we can dig them in the spring. Ordinarily we can not fill orders for any of these plants after May 10th, and really it is risky planting after May 1st. Get your order in in time to get them planted in April if possible.

About Prices. All prices on this page include prepayment of postage in zone 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for zone beyond. Remember this when ordering or comparing prices. Unless otherwise specified, plants listed at 20c will be sold at 2 for 35c or \$2.00 per dozen. Those listed at 25c each will be sold at 2 for 45c or \$2.50 per dozen.

Names of Flowers and Plants

	Each	Doz.
Achillea, the Pearl	20c	\$2.00
Bleeding Heart	40	4.00
Butterfly Bush	25	2.50
Canterbury Bells	20	2.00
Chrysanthemum, Hardy Pompom	20	2.00
Columbine, Double Mixed	25	2.50
Columbine, Single Mixed	25	2.50
Coreopsis Lanceolata	20	2.00
Daisy, Oxeye or Marguerite	20	2.00
Daisy, Shasta	20	2.00
Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)	40	4.00
Digitalis (Foxglove)	25	2.50
Gaillardia	20	2.00
Gypsophila Paniculata	20	2.00
Hardy Phlox, Mixed	20	2.00
" " Pure White	25	2.50
" " Red	25	2.50
" " Pink	25	2.50
" " White, red eye	25	2.50
" " Pink, red eye	25	2.50
Hollyhocks, Single	15	1.50
Hollyhocks, Double	20	2.00
Meehan's Marvel Mallow	25	2.50
Lily of the Valley	06	.60
Oriental Poppy	20	2.00
Perennial Sweet Peas	20	2.00
Pinks, Diadem	20	2.00
Pinks, Grass	20	2.00
Pinks, Fireball	20	2.00
Pinks, Snowball	20	2.00
Sweet William, Double	20	2.00
Sweet William, Single	20	2.00

Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*). An old time favorite sometimes known as cup-and-saucer flower. Handsome blue or white, cup-shape flower, blooming in June and July. 2 to 3 feet high.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*). We have these handsome flowers in both double and single. The single hybrids of three native sorts, the tall variety in all shades of blue, pink and yellow. The double are the regular cultivated European yellow of California, the blue and white Rocky Mountain sort, and the scarlet and yellow of our Iowa timber. They are taller than the double and are very fine. The double grow about 1 to 2 feet high and the single 2 to 3 feet.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. Somewhat like a daisy but deep solid yellow in color with a dark brown center. Bloom all summer and fall. Fine for either cut flowers or ornament. 1 to 2 ft. high.

Shasta Daisies. The Shasta Daisy is the giant daisy of California introduced by Luther Burbank. They grow about 2 feet high with enormous white flowers sometimes 4 or 5 inches across with a small yellow center. They make large plants with literally hundreds of blooms to a plant. Our field of them was a wonderful sight when in bloom.

Ox-eye Daisy. This is the old fashioned Marguerite Daisy which is smaller than the Shasta Daisy but very free blooming and somewhat harder than the Shasta Daisy.

Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur). This beautiful tall plant is something like the common annual larkspur, only it is perfectly hardy and grows from 3 to 5 feet high with large clusters of beautiful flowers, ranging from pure snowy white through all the shades of blue to a dark purple.

Digitalis (Foxglove). An old-fashioned favorite bearing tall spikes of delicate white or pink bell-shaped flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Sometimes known as pin-cushion plant. The flower is shaped somewhat like a daisy in a brilliant blending of red, yellow and brown. The center instead of being small like a daisy is about an inch across and is as round as a marble, giving it the name of pin-cushion plant. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath). A branching plant with a mass of dainty very small white flowers. Fine for trimming bouquets and desirable for growing where a mass of delicate misty bloom is wanted to fill a bare spot in your garden.

Hardy Phlox. This I consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. The flowers are as large as a silver quarter and in some cases as large as a half dollar. They comprise all shades from vermilion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere, and will bloom nicely in partial shade. They can be set either in the fall or in the spring, but not late in the spring. Bloom from early summer until frost. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Hollyhocks. These are well known and need no description. No old-fashioned garden is complete without them. We can supply a splendid lot of them in either single or double, mostly in mixed colors. The single varieties have the largest blooms and are the healthiest and best growers. The best way to plant them is as a background, say along the fence or next to the wall of a house. Be careful not to get them in front of your other flowers as they grow so tall they would hide them. Grows 5 to 10 feet high.

Oriental Poppy (Perennial Poppy). These are the big flaming scarlet poppies that grow as big as a plate and make such a sensation when they bloom. The root is hardy and the plants bloom better and better the older they get. The plants can be transplanted in the spring, but it must be done very early before they start to grow. The fall is much the best time to plant them. When planted in the spring they are a little hard to get to live but are well worth the trouble. We have a fine lot of plants now 1 year old. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Perennial Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Latifolius*). Looks like the regular sweet pea, but lives for years and gets better the older it gets. Will stand any amount of drouth and stay green and blooming. They come in white, pink and red or mixtures of these colors. A single plant when well established will make a great mass of vines. Some times grow 5 to 8 feet high.

Bleeding Heart. Everyone knows this old favorite. It will grow well anywhere and is one of the few flowers that will grow and bloom well on the north side of the house where they get no sun whatever. 2 to 3 feet high.

Pinks. We have a number of varieties of hardy pinks, but the best are the four we list, the Diadem, the Fireball, Snowball and the old-fashioned Grass Pinks. The Diadem comes in all colors mixed and is remarkably bright in appearance. The Fireball is big, bright, almost like a carnation. The Snowball is the same thing only it is white. The Grass Pink is a favorite in old-fashioned gardens. It is small but intensely fragrant. Comes in all colors but mostly in shades of pink. Grow from 1 to 2 feet high.

Sweet Williams. Everyone knows these beautiful old-fashioned flowers. They are hardy everywhere and are sure to be satisfactory. They grow like pinks but make great heads of blooms instead of separate flowers. Grow 1 to 2 feet high.

Meehan's Marvel Mallow

Without exception the finest production in the hardy plant line in recent years is Meehan's Marvel Mallow. They make a bush-like growth from 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across. The flowers are of enormous size, frequently 8 to 10 inches in diameter and ranging in color from fiery crimson, through various shades of red, pink and white, and bloom continually from July until late fall. They are a distant relative to the hollyhocks and the flowers resemble the hollyhocks somewhat.

Everblooming Butterfly Bush

(*Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica*)

This is one of the most valuable and beautiful plants introduced for years. It was recently discovered in Western China, and thrives in all parts of the United States. It is a hardy perennial, blooming practically all summer and blooms the first summer from small plants, continuing even after frost. Its hardiness, ease of growth, beautiful color and piquant fragrance make it popular everywhere. It is fine as a specimen plant, as a hedge, or as a background, but should not be planted in sod or extreme shade. It gets its name from the fact that it is very attractive to butterflies and they come from everywhere to feast on its nectar.

See Opposite Page for Prices

Everbearing Strawberries

I suppose you think the Everbearing strawberries are a fake and a fraud and a few more unpleasant things. I don't blame you. I used to think so myself.

I had them growing in my garden for four years before I was convinced. I didn't even tell anyone that I had them. And I didn't give them a fair show. I had them crowded in an out-of-the-way corner among some other stuff and in poor ground, but they bore all summer in spite of it—bore fairly well. All you could expect from such treatment. But I was like the man they tell about who saw a giraffe for the first time. I was certain that "there hain't no such animal." Finally, though, I decided there was really something to them, so I replanted them in good ground, 2 feet apart each way, tended them well and gave them a decent show.

Well, I took it back then. They yielded amazingly and kept it up all summer. Big, dark red, juicy berries of the finest flavor I ever tasted. Commenced bearing as soon as they were set out and never stopped. Bore on the new young plants as soon as they were rooted. Bore all fall till the ground froze. Spread and made plants and blossomed and bore fruit, in spite of the fact that everyone in the neighborhood tramped over them continually looking at them and picking berries.

Last spring we set several acres and had berries all summer. Picked and sold a lot as late as October. And we have the finest lot of plants you ever saw.

I know they are straight, too. The genuine, true, Everbearing. I've watched them right from the start and pretty near know every plant by its first name. No chance for mistakes, or fakes, or guess work. And I'm going to see to it that they are dug and packed right, and reach you in fine shape.

What They Are Like

They look just like any other strawberry—that is any extra good one. They are about the size of Warfield or Dunlap, maybe a little larger, very dark red, firm, and the sweetest, spiciest berry I ever tasted.

The plant is strong and vigorous, and yields enormously. I have seen as high as 100 berries and blooms on a single plant.

They bear at the regular season same as any strawberry, only heavier if anything. I never saw berries bear as full as mine did the second spring (13 months from the time they were set). This after they had already borne all the previous summer.

Then they keep on blooming and bearing all summer without a stop. Not so heavy as they did in June, but some berries all the time and an extra heavy setting in September and October.

They are the only strawberry that will give you any returns the first season you set them. With the ordinary varieties you wait a full year for fruit. With these you begin getting fruit within six weeks after they are set, and more and more as the season advances. You get enough fruit the first year to repay you for the work and cost. Then the next spring you have a nice bed ready to make a big crop in May

or June. And after that berries again all summer. Sounds good, doesn't it? They'll do it, too, if you give them good soil and good care.

Care and Culture

You must remember, that you can't get something for nothing out of these plants any more than with anything else. They must have good soil, good care and plenty of moisture. It's hard work bearing berries out of season and making plants, too, and getting ready for a crop next spring. If they have to fight hard soil, or thin soil, or weeds, or drouth, they will simply give up and quit, and you can't blame them.

Give them the best soil you have, the kind that would grow a big crop of potatoes, or corn, or cabbage, or onions. No harm to be a trifle heavy and moist. Set the plants early, the earlier the better. April is twice as good as May. Good distance for home garden is 2 feet each way. In the field $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Keep the ground stirred and loose all the time. Never let a crust form or a weed start. If it gets terribly dry, irrigate if you possibly can. I like the overhead sprinkling system, but the ditch system is all right. Any way so you get the water on and down to the roots. Stir the soil as soon as it begins to dry after you water, so as to stop evaporation.

I don't believe in clipping the runners or blooms. Let them do as they please. Mulch with straw or strawy manure or cornfodder, when the ground freezes, and leave it on in the spring. It will help keep the ground moist. The Everbearing are perfectly hardy. No danger of inter killing.

I prefer the variety known as "Progressive." There are lots of others and I have tried most of em. Have kept the Progressive. The description above refers to them.

Prices on Strawberry Plants

✓ Progressive Everbearing

Here the new prices for spring 1920:

25 plants	-----	\$.85
50	-----	1.50
100	-----	2.75
200	-----	5.00
300	-----	7.00
500	-----	11.00

These prices are all postpaid by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 for 1.


Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.

Common Strawberries

We have arranged with a first class grower to furnish us plants of the Senator (Dunlap) which we consider by far the best of the ordinary strawberries, and we can furnish you what you want of them at the following prices:

✓ Senator Strawberries, 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50, 200 for \$2.50, 500 for \$5.00, all postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond zone 4.

We can also furnish fine plants of Aroma, the great southern strawberry, at the same prices as the Senators.



Strawberry Plants

New Prices for 1920

25 plants	\$ 0.85
50 plants	1.50
100 plants	2.75
200 plants	5.00
300 plants	7.00
500 plants	11.00

These prices are all postpaid by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 for 1.

Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.

*PROGRESSIVE
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRIES*



The Cream of the List

FESTIVA MAXIMA (the white one) 75c each

EDULIS SUPERBA (the pink one) 60c each

FELIX CROUSSE (the red one) \$1.00 each

EACH STANDS AT THE VERY TOP OF ITS CLASS. One large strong plant of each delivered by prepaid parcels post to your door **\$2.00**

Very Special Values in Splendid Peonies by Color Only, Not by Name, in Reds, Pinks, and Whites

It costs a lot of money and takes time and work to keep peonies in separate lots by name. Most folks have peonies on account of their size, fragrance, and color. We sell you peonies by color only at

35 cents each, three for \$1.00, one hundred assorted for \$25.00
Delivered Prepaid Parcels Post.

The Peony

First of all in the list of hardy flowers I would put the peony. It is hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no diseases or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do as well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either in spring or fall, but if set in the spring should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year.

Prices given are for good, strong plants of from 3 to 5 new eyes, either large divisions from old clumps, or complete plants of one year's growth from small divisions or cuttings.

Special Offer on Peonies

Yes, it is a special offer too, and I will tell you about it a little later. But first a word or two about the peonies described and priced in the next column. If you want some certain variety, or some special shade, select it from the next column, at the price indicated. The ones described there, are the very best of our list, and the ones we intend to keep and propagate. They are selected from over 300 varieties.

And now then for the special offer. Of course it is understood by this time that you want to buy some peony roots, but the question is, which ones. Suppose that you have just a dollar to spend on peonies, and wanted red. The best red sorts will cost you a dollar each ordinarily, so you would get just one plant. Well, by taking advantage of this offer, you can get Three Good Red Peonies for your One Dollar.

It's like this. We have over 300 different varieties of peonies. Some of them are in solid rows 600 feet long. Some, only 100 feet but many of them are in rows just a few feet long, containing maybe 50 plants. You can see yourself what a job it would be to keep track of these piece rows and small kinds to keep everything straight, and keep from mixing them up. I decided that it didn't pay to keep so many different kinds, so here is what we are doing.

We went over the entire list carefully, and the ones on the next column are the ones we are going to keep separate. All the red kinds we will throw in one pile. All the pinks in another pile, and all the whites in another pile. There may be 50 kinds of peonies in each pile, of as many different shadings, but all the same general color.

Now we are making a special price on these of **THREE PLANTS FOR \$1.00 POSTPAID**, either all red, all pink, all white, or one of each, as you prefer. If you want more than three plants we will sell **SIX for \$1.90, NINE for \$2.75, or TWELVE for \$3.50**. If you want a large quantity, will sell them at **\$25.00 per Hundred**. All prices above include delivery by parcels post, postpaid. All plants guaranteed in good healthy growing condition, and those that fail to live and bloom will be replaced free of charge. Just state color you want, but don't ask for variety, as they are all stirred up. **This Special Offer does not apply to sorts in the next column.**

Pink Peonies

Ranging in color from a shell pink to almost crimson	
<i>Edulis Superba</i> . Best of all pink peonies	See colored illustration
<i>Elegans</i> . Outer leaves pink, center salmon color. Odd and beautiful	\$.75
<i>Jupiter</i> . Crimson and bright rose, very large and early. Fine	.50
<i>La Coquette</i> . Bright rose with creamy center	.50
<i>L'Esperance</i> . Best of all the early pink peonies. Nearly always blooms for Decoration Day	.50
<i>Mazie Terry</i> . Bright rose tipped with white, large flower, globular, a strong grower	.50
<i>Marie Honickman</i> . Very tall, dark pink	.50
<i>Parmentierre</i> . Light rose, fine, free bloomer	.50
<i>Pauline</i> . Bright rose, fading to bluish pink	.50
<i>Princess Ellen</i> . Bright rose, tipped with white, very large, free bloomer	.50
<i>Reine Victoria</i> . Bright rose, perfect flower	.50
<i>Robert Burns</i> . Outer petals purplish rose, inside light rose, tipped white	.50
<i>Terry's No. 4</i> . Beautiful light rose, full globular flowers very large, center tipped with white	.50
<i>Monsieur Jules Elie</i> . In practically the same class as <i>Edulis Superba</i> . The largest peony that grows and a perfect globe shape	1.00

Red Peonies

Various shades of deep red from crimson to carmine	
<i>Crimson Queen</i> . Solid intense crimson, blooming in clusters, finely fringed and extra fine	.50
<i>Eureka</i> . Rosy crimson. A double decker or two story flower	.50
See colored illustration. Best red of all	1.00
<i>Felix Crousse</i> . A big beautiful glorious red. See colored illustration. Best red of all	1.00
<i>Grace French</i> . Bright crimson, globular flower	.50
<i>Grandiflora Rosea</i> . Tall, deep crimson, late in blooming, an old variety	.50
<i>Humeii Carne</i> . Large flower, bright rose, strong grower and fragrant	.50
<i>Lillie McGill</i> . Deep crimson, very large, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra good	1.00
<i>Rachel</i> . Another of Terry's wonderful deep reds. Glowing crimson, full double and free blooming. Rather low growing. Extra fine	1.00
<i>Rhoda</i> . Beautiful bright crimson, perfect form, free bloomer, very fine in every way. A good deal the same as <i>Rachel</i>	1.00
<i>Rose Fragrans</i> . Very large, full double, perfect rose color. Has the color and fragrance of an American Beauty rose. Strong grower and late	.50
<i>May King</i> . Extra deep dark red, early peony, which we introduced a few years ago. Blooms about ten days to two weeks earlier than any other peony	1.00

White Peonies

Including some which are bluish white, light pink, or cream colored when first opening, but fading to white later	
<i>Asa Gray</i> . Extra large, wonderfully free blooming, a very light pink when it first opens, but soon fades to almost pure white	.75
<i>Duc d. Wellington</i> . The standard main crop for white peonies. Very free blooming, and medium size flower. Not quite snow white and still not cream white. Very free bloomer	.50
<i>Duchess de Nemours</i> . Practically the same as <i>Duke de Wellington</i> , but possibly a little finer	.50
<i>Emily Heste</i> . Pure white edged with crimson. Very fine	.50
<i>Festiva Maxima</i> . The oldest known variety of white peonies and the very best one yet. Very large, snowy white with a crimson fleck near the center. Best bloomer in the bunch	.50
<i>Floral Treasure</i> . Blush pink, shading to almost white, very fragrant and very large, often seven inches across	.50
<i>Mont Blanc</i> . Earliest of all standard peonies. Not very large and not so awfully double, but has the advantage of being the first peony to bloom after the <i>May King</i> is gone. Pure white	.50
<i>Mrs. Douglas</i> . Pure white with a splash of crimson on center petals. Somewhat like <i>Festiva Maxima</i> only not quite so nice	.50
<i>Magnifica</i> . Very large bloom, white with creamy center	.50
<i>Queen Emma</i> . Large, full double white, tinged with rose, making a very delicate silvery color, blooms very freely and very large	1.00
<i>Terry's No. 6</i> . Full double, fringed white with tinge of light rose, very fine	1.00



May King. The Early Dark Red
The New Peony—May King

A new and distinct variety of peony entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red and very free flowering. I made previous mention of this new peony in my catalog last year and after another year's experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this peony are its extreme earliness and its deep, blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have, and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in an early season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies.

Its history is peculiar. It was found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon refugees during the early fifties. On that account it is known locally here as the Mormon Peony. I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it till a few years ago, and then it took time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale.

Now it may be that others have this peony but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogs, and it certainly was new to me, and everyone who has seen it here on the seed house grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of

remarkable value to the peony lover. Its extreme earliness, its hardiness, its free blooming habit and its deep, blood red color, (which is especially rare in peonies) make it a combination hard to beat. Price \$1.00 each; \$10 per dozen.

I Grow My Own Peonies

I grow my own peonies right here on the seed house grounds, where I can see them every day. In the spring and summer I pretty near live with them and I know every variety and almost every plant by heart. I know absolutely that they are true to name, true to color, healthy and vigorous. You need fear no disappointment when you get peonies out of such a garden as mine. If you buy any peonies from me, or if you have bought any in the past and they are untrue to name or fail to live, I will at any time replace them free.

Peonies for Cut Flowers

Growing lots of peonies, as we do, we always have lots of the blooms to sell as cut flowers in season. Ordinarily we can supply them for \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid, in postal zones 2 and 3. Do not advise shipping farther than that.

Also in their season, (July, August and September), we usually have *Gladiolas*, *Dahlias* and *Tuberoses* in abundance and can supply you at very reasonable prices. Write for particulars if interested.

Terry Seedling Peonies

This is the same special offer I was talking about this time last year. I sold most of them but still have part of them left, and while they last will leave the same offer open. I don't think they will last all season, but will let you know promptly if you order after I am sold out.

They are mixed seedlings grown by Father Terry shortly before his death. They are all colors, shapes and sizes, mostly very fine stuff, some just common. They run about three-fourths double and semi-double and the balance single. They have never been culled or skinned out, but are just the way I got them.

I am digging them clean, dividing them, and making them up in collection of 8, 25 and 60 each, and while they last will sell at prices named below.

Special Offer

Now, here is the special offer I am going to make to you. I will sell you 8 of these Terry seedlings for \$1.50 or 25 for \$4.25 or 60 for \$9.00, not postpaid.

You will note they are not postpaid at this special price. The peonies I sell at regular prices, I can afford to pay postage, but not on these bargain prices. They can be sent either by express or parcel post. If wanted by parcel post add postage when ordering. I estimate they will weigh, packed for shipment, about 1/2 lb. per plant.



Field's Finest Mixed

Gladiolas, Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for any one. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year. Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form, and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name; first quality and sound. All are large, blooming-size bulbs.

We also have bulblets and little "planting stock" bulbs to sell and will be glad to quote you special prices on them by letter. The prices here quoted refer always to blooming size bulbs.

Culture. Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same condition that would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather, and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool and dry and safe from freezing.

Field's Finest Mixed

50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00, \$3.00 per 100

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color, hardly any two being alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of the large size.

Gladiolas (Continued)

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors such as white, yellow, pink and white striped, pink and yellow and it contains practically no red or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, or the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price: 50c per doz. 30 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Silver Trophy or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to big blooms and tall, heavy spikes. Price, 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.

Special Trial Grounds Mixture

We have for several years been growing a lot of little dabs of high priced novelties in Gladiolas, and specially fine seedlings under numbers, and so on, but it is too much trouble keeping the little lots separate so I am going to sell them as a mixture. They are fine and you'll like them. Price 75c per dozen straight.

Gladiola Bulblet Collection

Grow Your Own Bulbs

These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 35c or \$1.35 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

The Fairlawn Hybrids

The most distinct and valuable new race of gladiolas brought out in the last ten years. If you are a lover of this beautiful flower I can assure you a rare treat in this collection. Honestly and truly it is far ahead of anything I have ever seen in this line.

	Each Doz.	
Red and pink-----	15c	\$1.50
White -----	20c	2.00
Yellow -----	20c	2.00
Striped and variegated-----	20c	2.00
Mixed, all colors-----	10c	1.00

Gladiolas For Cut Flowers

Gladiolas make the finest cut flowers and are easily grown, ship well, keep a week after cut and are very popular. Can be had in any color.



A bouquet of our Gladiolas. Could anything be finer? You can grow ones like these from the \$1.10 collection described below.

Special Bargain Collection of

Gladiola Bulbs

60 Blooming Size Bulbs, \$1.10 Postpaid

We had the finest crop of gladiola bulbs this year we have ever grown and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered, I believe—60 fine bulbs for \$1.10. Good bulbs too, not trash.

Most people prefer a mixture of colors, so 50 of the bulbs will be a mixture of all the best colors. Everything from white to dark red, with plenty of striped and spotted and variegated tints in between. A really first-class mixture, with good colors, big flowers and a long season of blooming.

Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, America and Mrs. Frances King. You have doubtless seen and admired them, but they have always been high priced till now and you had to admire them at a distance.

5 *America*, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each.

5 *Mrs. Frances King*. Best big red. Bright "cherry red", grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 *Mixed hybrid seedlings*, all colors, all good.

60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs, two to four inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing, guaranteed to reach you safely and to bloom with ordinary care and soil. Sent postpaid for only \$1.10 for the box of 60 bulbs.

Gladiolas (Continued)

Section No. 1

Any of the following, 7c each, 6 for 35c, 65c per doz. or 20 for \$1.00, either all alike or assorted to suit. Ask for special prices on lots of 100 or over.

America. This is the wonderful variety an eastern seedsman paid \$4,000 for. In color it is soft pink, very light; spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with large spreading blooms. Will bring a higher price in cut flower market than any other.

Mrs. Frances King. In many ways the best in the list. A rank, thrifty grower, very large flowers, often 5 inches across and a beautifully shaped long spike. Often almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet, with deep markings.

Augusta. Very popular with the florists. Practically pure white with blue anthers.

Brenchleyensis. An old variety; and of the most brilliant reds. Whole spikes open at once.

Halley. Delicate salmon pink, very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Fine for cut flowers.

Madam Lemoine. Probably the earliest variety grown. Large flowers, creamy white with scarlet throat.

Independence. A brilliant rose pink with richly marked throat and a long strong spike.

Section No. 2

Any of the following 10c each, 6 for 50c, \$1.00 per dozen, either alike or assorted to suit. All 16 for \$1.25.

4 Fine Whites

Glory of Holland. Pure white. The best and largest pure white in the list.

Snowbank. Practically pure white, a strong grower and good size. Shows faint pink marking on lower petals.

Willy Wigman. Very large, bluish white, with large carmine blotch on lower petals.

Meadowvale. Almost pure white with a touch of crimson in the throat and a trace of pink on the two lower petals. Very fine.

4 in the Yellow Class

Niagara. The beautiful new cream colored yellow sort that has been winning prizes everywhere. Large, wide open flowers on a long, straight spike. Has always before sold at 25c to 30c each.

Victory. Variegated, yellow and pink, tall.
Jean Dieulafoy. Cream pink, with conspicuous crimson blotch.

Primulinus Hybrids. These are all yellow, but not all alike. They are cross pollinated hybrids of a new yellow species lately discovered. Very striking in form and color and a distinct addition to the list.

4 Beautiful Pinks

Pink Beauty. Earliest of all. Soft pink, with heavy dark maroon blotch in throat.

Wm. Falconer. Clear rosy pink, large.

Pink Augusta. Somewhat similar to the old standard cut flower variety, White Augusta, but a very pleasing shade of striped pink, a soft blending of two or three shades.

Mrs. Frank Pendelton. A rosy pink with a large ox blood blotch.

4 Odd Colors

Velvet King. Velvety dark intense red. Long spike. Fine every way.

Crackerjack. Very large, dark red, throat spotted with yellow and maroon. One of the Cowee group.

Electra. A new variety from Holland. Brilliant vermilion with white blotch in throat. Very large and fine.

Baron Hulot (Blue Jay). The only strictly blue gladiola. Dark, rich velvety blue, which shades out in the house to a violet purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after color in the whole list.

One bulb of the 16 in Section No. 2 for \$1.25.

Section No. 3

At 15c each, 2 for 25c, or \$1.35 per dozen.
Glory. The best of the new ruffled and frilled type. Delicate pink and yellow.

Ida Van. A good size Cardinal red with a few markings in the throat of a deeper shade of the same color. Much prettier when allowed to open in the house.

Panama. A very fine flower, somewhat like America, but of deeper pink color, being more a cherry pink or rose. Very large.

Peace. A grand white variety. Flowers are large, wide open, with a heavy, straight spike. Color glistening white, with faint lilac feathering on lower petals.

Princes. The reddest of all. Rich, crimson with broad white blotches on the lower petals. Probably the largest flower in the list. Opens wide and flat.

Schwaben. A magnificent amber yellow, blotched in the throat and shaded with lemon yellow. A very large bloom with six to eight open at one time. Plants vigorous and furnished with broad leaves.

Europe. The only pure white. There is not a trace of color in it but white. Glistening snowy white. A large flower, and a beautifully shaped spike opening nearly all the flowers at one time.

Empress of India. Color almost black and very velvety in appearance. A white dash in the throat around which the color is lighter.

Special Offer

One each from Section No. 1	\$ 40
" " " " " 2	1.25
" " " " " 3	.90



Dahlias, Show or Decorative—Big Showy Kind

Dahlias

The dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.

Color Collection

12 Dahlias for \$1.25

Twelve choice dahlias in assorted colors, several varieties, all good strong tubers, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.25. Our selection from varieties listed further on. Colors marked separately. Money back if not suited.

Mixed Dahlias

We have quite a lot of mixed dahlias, all colors and kinds, which we will sell cheap. They are mostly double. Cannot promise any special colors. They are good, sound bulbs, all good bloomers and a bargain at the price. 12c each, 6 for 50c, 12 for \$1.00, all postpaid.

Choicest Named Varieties

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, shape and size; but about three-fourths of them are for the fancier or collector only, and are no account for common folks. What we want is a list of varieties that will bloom anywhere, for anyone, and good, distinct bright colors. I have tried hundreds of kinds and weeded them down to the list below. These all, did well and bloomed fine here at Shenandoah last summer. I will guarantee them to do well for you. You could shut your eyes and pick good ones out of this list, for they are all good. I have divided them into three general classes. The first class show, decorative and fancy, includes all the big, well-known type of dahlias. They range from the flat, wide-open type, to almost globe shaped. The Cactus dahlias are the new class shown in the picture on next page. The Pompom dahlias are the little early, hardy fellows.

Show, Fancy, Decorative Dahlias

20c each, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per dozen, all alike or assorted.

Mary Pickford. Our grower says this is a glorified Arabella. That is just what we want. We have been having so much trouble in getting the Arabella and then to find one that is far better is fortunate. The inner petals are a clear, creamy yellow shading toward the outside to a pink. The flower is large, never runs to single, stems long and a free bloomer. The plant is medium in height and compact. If you like Arabella you will like this one better.

Vivian. A deep cerise pink on white ground. A sure, early and continuous bloomer. 20c.

Elsie Burgess. A good partner to Arabella. Similar in shape and appearance, but a different color. White tipped with delicate lavender. It always makes good. 20c.

Golden Beauty. (Clifford W. Burton). Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about four feet high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flowers very large, very double and clear golden yellow, 20c.

Henry Patrick. A beautiful big, pure white. Very large. Splendid for cut flowers. Bush often five feet high or more. 20c.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson, the color of a Gen. Jack Rose, 20c.

Red Hussar. Intense glowing scarlet, a sure bloomer, and a stiff, sturdy bush that always stands up well. 20c.

Souvenir Gustave de Doazon. Bright scarlet. Immense flowers. A plant of it looks like a veritable "pillar of fire." 20c.

Sylvia. Flesh pink, changing to white at center. A popular florist sort. 20c.

White Swan. Pure white. The most popular white for cut flowers. A free bloomer and a strong grower, which is not always the case with other whites. 20c.

Cactus Dahlias

20c each, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per doz.

Rhein Koenig. The best white cactus.

Pure snowy white, 5 to 6 inches across.

Countess of Lonsdale. A pleasing blend of salmon, pink and amber. The freest bloomer of all cactus dahlias.

J. H. Jackson. Crimson maroon. Free blooming.

Standard Bearer. Rich, fiery red. Best red cactus for cutting.

Yellow Prince. Rich canary yellow. Best yellow cactus.

Pompom Dahlias

20c each, 2 for 35, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per doz.

Alice Mourey. Pinkish white, tipped with deep pink. Very beautiful.

Catherine. Pure yellow, very free bloomer, very early. Blooms steady all summer.

Rosalia. Yellow, edged with crimson. Very striking.

Snowclad. Pure white. A free and sure bloomer. Literally covered with bloom.

Indian Chief. Bright intense crimson.

The dahlias we ship are divisions of field-grown clumps, and are guaranteed to be sound and alive and to sprout with any ordinary care. Remember, the sprout on a dahlia root or tuber comes right at the neck or stem end. You often cannot see the bud or sprout at first, as it is dormant, but it will appear with warmth and moisture.

Dasheens Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South. Fine for ornament used like Caladiums which they much resemble.

Prices of Dasheen Bulbs

	Each Doz.	100
Small Tubers	-----10c	\$1.00 \$6.00
Large Tubers	-----15c	1.50 9.00
Mammoth Tubers	-----20c	2.00 15.00

All prices on this page include delivery prepaid by parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone.

Caladium or Elephant's Ear



CALADIUM

These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They often grow 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants and flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. 20c each, 2 for 35c, \$1.75 per dozen.

Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

These are all bulbs which are planted in the spring in April or May, and have to be taken up in the winter and stored in the cellar to be replanted again in the spring.

Spotted Calla. A summer blooming calla that does well in open ground; grows about two feet high with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched with silvery white. Flowers are creamy white with purple blotches at the base. Large bulbs. 20c each, 2 for 35c.

Tuberose. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicate fragrance. Grow well anywhere, bloom all fall, especially fine for button hole bouquets. Bulbs are extra large size and sure to bloom. 7c each, 6 for 35c, 50c doz. postpaid.

Maderia Vine. A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from a root like a potato. Leaves are very thick and dark green, making a dense shade. Long sprays of small, white flowers. 7c each, 6 for 35c, 60c per dozen, postpaid.

Panama Lily. This beautiful lily is entirely different from any other lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. Last year we started ours in flower pots in the house and then transplanted them outdoors in May after they had started to grow. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Ours came in about Decoration Day, and was the most fragrant and beautiful thing I ever saw. Each 35c, 2 for 60c, postpaid.

Tiger Lily. (*Lilium Tigrinum*). A deep orange red with black spots. Very showy and hardy. Price 35c.

Lemon Lily. (*Hammercallis*). A very fragrant, hardy, old-fashioned flower. It blooms in May very freely, in clusters on slender stems about 2 ft. high. Will grow and thrive and bloom anywhere. Price 15c.

Why Dahlias Don't Bloom

They hate dry hot weather. In the kind of summers we have here it is generally hard to get any good blooms in July and August, but when the cool days of September come they bloom fine.



MACALAN TUBEROSE
A big improvement over the old kind



The Modern Type of Large
Flowered Cannas.

Cannas

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking and the rank green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower pot in the house and have them ready to set out when the warm weather comes.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete canna bed and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you.

These bulbs can be used in an oval, round or triangle bed just as you like. In fact there are many other ways of using them than in a formal bed. Personally I like them in a border setting the tall ones at the back. When we fill the order we label them tall, medium and low so that you will know which is which.

Five Foot Bed. 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center or background, and 9 medium height for outside of a formal bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.25.

Seven Foot Bed. 19 plants as follows: 4 tall for center or background, 6 medium height for second circle and 12 for outside of bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.75.

Ten Foot Bed. 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 for next circle and 18 still shorter for outside circle. Price \$3.50.

Border for Canna Beds

For planting around the outside of these canna beds the nicest thing to my notion is Dasheens. They are like caladiums, but better and cheaper. Allow the same number as the outer row of canna. Price \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. See page 103 for full information.

Choice Named Sorts

Any of these varieties, 13 each, Dormant Bulbs, 4 for 50c, or \$1.25 a dozen, postpaid, either all alike or assorted.

Allemania. 5 ft. Very large flower, scarlet with yellow border.

Austria. 4 ft. Very large flowers. Pure canary yellow. Green foliage.

Black Beauty. 7 ft. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, fine for center of bed. Best red-leaved variety.

Burbank. 5 ft. Flowers canary yellow with small crimson spots. Very large.

Charles Henderson. 3 to 4 ft. Bright crimson flowers. Green leaves.

J. D. Eisele. 4 ft. Green leaves and bright vermilion scarlet flowers.

Explorateur Campbell. 5 ft. Crimson bloom, green foliage.

Florence Vaughn. 4 ft. Green leaves and bright yellow flowers with red dots.

King of the Bronzes. 7 ft. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.

La Patrie. 4 ft. Green foliage, pink bloom.

Majestic. 7 ft. Extra large green leaves, veined and edged with purple, making a very beautiful foliage. Flowers small, bright glowing crimson.

Shenandoah. 3½ ft. Pink flowered.

Some Extra Fine Ones

Any of these varieties, 20c each, Dormant Bulbs, 2 for 35c, \$1.75 per dozen, either all alike or assorted.

King Humbert. 4 ft. The finest canna grown, very broad-leaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange scarlet, large.

Indiana. 6 ft. Dark green foliage with glistening golden orange blooms. Six inches or more in diameter. Orchid flowering type.

Pennsylvania. 6 ft. Green foliage, deep orange scarlet flowers; large, often 7 in. across.

Wyoming. 6 ft. Similar to Indiana in bloom but with foliage a purplish cast; has the same large fine flowers.

Greenback. 7 ft. An enormous plant of foliage type. Broad rounded leaves resembling a banana plant. Does not bloom, but is a dandy for the tall plants for the center of a bed or a back border.

Choice Unnamed or Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first-class named varieties, but I can not promise you any particular color or variety. 6 for 40c, 75c per dozen, or \$5.00 per 100, postpaid.

To Save Canna Bulbs

When frost kills the canna leaves dig the bulbs and put them in a warm, dry place in the cellar, right in the clump. Early in spring divide and start in flower pots.



Iris

The iris is a flower that should be more extensively grown. I consider it one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers and should stand next to the peony. In the first place it is grown on any soil and in any climate, will stand any kind of weather, no matter how severe and will stand any dry summer that will kill almost anything else.

Here are the descriptions of some of the best varieties.

Queen of the Gypsies. The standards are old gold shaded with smoky pearl.

Princess Beatrice. (Pallida Dalmatica). The standards are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are slightly deeper shade of lavender.

Silver King. A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and showy like Purple King, but is a direct contrast to it in color.

Purple King. This variety blooms right with Silver King, but the color is a deep dark rich purple, almost black.

Ruby Queen. This variety is nearest to a genuine red of any variety, not a true red, but best described as a claret color.

Prince of Wales. Deep violet blue standards and with a darker purple color on the falls.

Jenny Lind. Somewhat like Queen of the Gypsies in color, only very much more vivid in coloring and grows about three feet tall.

Queen of May. A delicate peach blossom pink.

Fairy Queen. Most beautiful in all iris by my notion and one of the most free bloomers also.

Sans Souci. The standards are a bright golden yellow and the falls are very thickly netted with veins and criss cross of a crimson brown.

Velveteen. Standards are a beautiful shade between smoked pearl and old gold and the falls are a very rich deep velvety brown color. It is a beautiful thing.

Harlequin. Rather an odd variety, as its name indicates. Blue and white striped.

White Swan. A beautiful creamy white throughout both standards and falls, often four or five flowers in bloom at the same time on the same stem.

Flavescens. A good deal like White Swan in size and habit of growth, but more of a yellow color.

Orientalis. A good deal like the Siberian iris, flowers a brilliant violet blue.

Japanese Iris. For some reason or other we have never been very successful in growing Japanese iris, but keep a few for sale.

Mixed Iris. We have several rows of iris of mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season or where we have planted small lots, in case we did not have enough to keep it on the list of named varieties.

Candicans. A good deal like Princess Beatrice in habit of growth and coloring, but not quite so tall and flowers not quite so large.

Berlin. On the same order as Candicans and Princess Beatrice, only lower growing.

Blue Siberian. It belongs to a different family of iris altogether, leaves narrow, like grass; can furnish both white and blue.

Special Offer Mixed Iris of good strong plants; guaranteed to grow; just one-half price of the named varieties. Remember this price includes delivery by parcel post, postpaid.

Prices on Named Varieties of Iris. 15c each, two for 25c, four for 50c, eight for \$1.00, one dozen for \$1.50, all alike or assorted. Will be good strong plants, guaranteed to live, bloom and to grow true to name, also include delivery by parcel post, prepaid.

Special Offer

Hardy Flowers for Fall or Spring Planting. A whole hardy garden for \$2.00.

The most desirable of all flowers for a farm garden or for a town garden are the hardy flowers, that live and grow and bloom from year to year without any attention or replanting.

1 white peony, 1 red peony, 1 pink peony, 1 blue iris, 1 yellow iris, 1 white iris, 1 bush columbine, 1 hardy phlox, white; 1 hardy phlox, red; 1 red Tiger lily, 1 Lemon lily.

This makes 11 bushes in all, which will sell at a regular price of \$2.65. I will make you a special price on this entire collection of \$2.00.

Special Offer If you can get some of your neighbors to put in with you, I will make you an even lower price. Two complete collections for \$3.50, or three complete collections for \$5.00.

Woman's Rights in the Garden

Now don't get scared. There's no politics in this. You are not going to get me into any political arguments. Not even on woman's rights.

I do believe, though, that when it comes to gardening, a woman has some rights, even though they may not be enumerated in the constitution of the United States.

To begin with, I believe that every woman has a right to a garden. It's natural to want a garden and dig in the dirt and watch things grow and pick flowers and vegetables.

And especially the woman on the farm. If I was a woman on a farm, I'd have a garden or have a fight. And it wouldn't be a little, old weedy corner next to the hedge, but a nice, big clean piece of ground, the best land on the farm, fenced hog and chicken tight and plowed and harrowed by the men first thing in the spring.

And above all, a woman is entitled to good, first-class tools to work the garden with.

Honest, now, sister, what kind of tools have you got to tend your garden with? Show 'em up. I know just about the list anyway. It's an old common hoe, probably rusty and dull, a rake with several teeth bent or broken, and the handle loose, and probably an old butcher knife and maybe a spade that the men wouldn't use to dig postholes with.

And you plant the seed by hand in a row made with the corner of the hoe or the end of the rake handle, stooping along and dropping the seed by hand and then coming along and covering them with your feet. It looked like sin, but it was the only way you could do.

Do your men folks plant and tend their corn that way?

No, Ma'am. They have the latest two row edge drop planters and riding cultivators. Several generations ago they used to plant and tend corn with a hoe, but men don't put up with that kind of tools very long, at least not in their own work. They get machines with wheels and seats on them, even if they have to go in debt for them.

When it comes to paying out a small sum for an up-to-date tool that will plant easily and perfectly everything in the garden and tend it ten times as easy and fast as it can be done by hand in the old style—why then he'll holler like a struck hog. Can't afford it, all foolishness—mother never had nothing of that kind—wouldn't work anyhow, a woman don't know nothing about machinery, anyway.

All right, brother, I hope when you get yours in the hereafter, it'll be humping your back over an old, dull, rusty hoe, in a weedy, lumpy, crooked rowed garden; with a sunbonnet on and the thermometer 97 in the shade.

But all joking aside (and I wasn't joking much anyway, that's mostly gospel truth), there ought to be an up-to-date garden drill and wheelhoe in every garden. They are as necessary as a cornplanter or a riding cultivator and don't cost one-half as much. A good garden is half the living, and it's a mighty hard matter making a good garden without good tools. It can be done, but it's up-hill business.

With a drill you can plant the seed in nice, straight rows, all just the right depth, evenly

distributed, and so every seed will grow. Your seed will go nearly twice as far. It looks nicer, too. Looks like business. It gives you a garden you can be proud of.

With the wheel hoe you can tend the garden ten times as fast as you possibly could by hand and you do much better work besides. When the ground is just right to work, you can get over the whole garden in one forenoon and kill the weeds before they come up. That is the secret of tending a garden easily.

You can work both sides of the row at once and throw a little dirt into the row so as to cover up any little weeds that may be starting there. If you do it right you can do away with hand-weeding entirely. Doesn't that sound good?

And it's easy. Any woman that can run a sewing machine can run one. You walk along, standing straight with your shoulders back and your head in the air. The machine has big, light wheels that run easy and carry all the weight. Of course, it takes some muscle, but no more than a carpet sweeper or a baby wagon.

The machine comes equipped with all the different attachments and tools needed for any kind of work in planting or tending anything in the garden. It's guaranteed to work perfectly for anyone and in any kind of soil. It's so simple that any woman or boy or girl can get the hang of it in five minutes.

You can take choice of the different styles of the various combinations. All are good, but of course, the complete outfit is the best of any. I will ship them on approval.

You can raise a good deal more than enough extra stuff in the garden, on account of it, to pay for it the first year. Besides the satisfaction of making garden in an up-to-date United States way.

Yes, of course, you can get along without it. You *can* get along without a washing machine, too, and sewing machines and incubators and corn planters and riding cultivators and self binders, combined listers and lawn mowers. But would you? The garden is the best paying piece of ground on the farm. Why not make it more profitable yet by using modern tools, too?

Honest, sister, if you don't throw away that old rusty hoe and get a wheel hoe this spring I'll think you haven't the spunk of a mouse. If the old man won't let you have the money, don't feed him any garden stuff till he comes across. Starve him to it.

And, by the way, some day I'm going to write an editorial on the subject of a woman having to ask her man for every cent of money she needs. It will be a hot one, too.

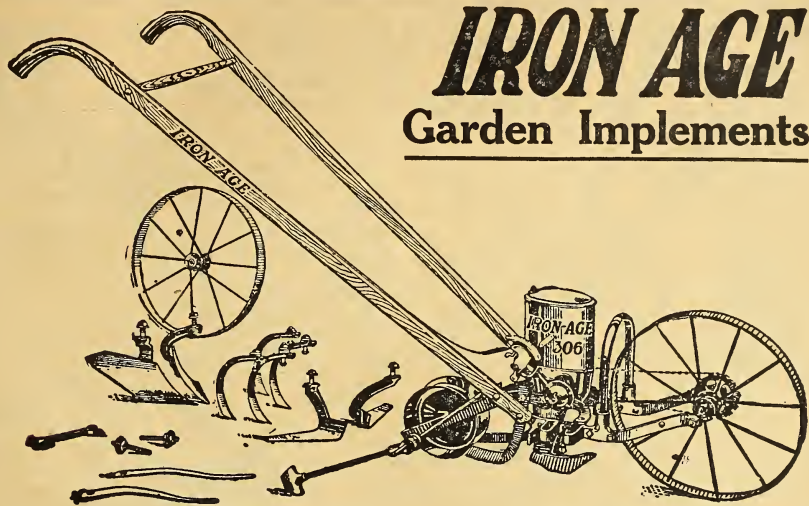
It's just the time of year to get the wheelhoe. You will find them described and listed in my catalog, or if you wish, I will send you a special catalog of them. We have them right here and can make prompt shipment. They're guaranteed satisfactory to you in your own garden or no trade. The ones I handle are the best kind made and are reasonable in price.

Now I have had my say and it's up to you.

H. F.

P. S. I will not be responsible for any divorce cases or assault and battery case that may be caused by this editorial.

H. F.



Iron Age No. 314 (without plows) \$17.50 or No. 306 (with plows as shown) \$19.00

It is a curious fact that the farmers who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, what is worse yet, makes his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it and do it gladly, for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to run any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe, rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel hoe, and you will have by far the best garden you have ever had.

IRON AGE Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe

It is on the style of the Planet, Jr., implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way, which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and hard to break, being made of malleable iron instead of castings.

The wheels are high and do not choke easily. It will drop either in a hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made. Complete with all attachments shown *except the plows* \$17.50. If shipped with plows it is a No. 306 and costs \$19.00.

IRON AGE Garden Tools

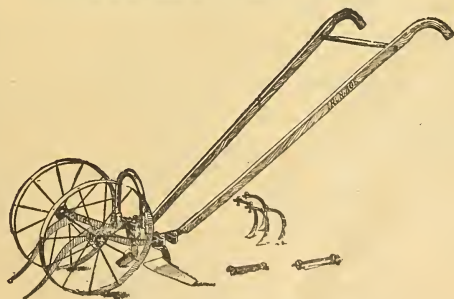
I have used the Iron Age Garden Tools for several years and have found them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for special catalog of all Iron Age goods.

Other Goods. I can supply a dozen other styles of the Iron Age make, but I have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. Write for complete catalog of the Iron Age implements.

Shipped from Shenandoah. We keep these tools in stock here in Shenandoah, hundreds of them and can make immediate shipment on everything listed in this catalog. We also carry some not listed here, and on all Iron Age goods we can have shipment made from the different Iron Age branch houses, whichever one is nearest to you.

You wouldn't think of tending corn with a hoe. Why not get in line on the garden and be up to date?

IRON AGE Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. No. 13



No. 13. Price \$9.50

For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth and a pair of side hoes. Price \$9.50.



Iron Age
No. 19C
\$6.00

The cultivating tools include: The Landslide Plow, Scuffle Hoe, Two separate Cultivator Teeth, Set of Cultivator Teeth. Price \$6.00 Complete.

Wheel Cultivator and Plow

No. 19C \$6.00

If you have never tried a Wheel hoe for your garden, get one of these and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation. It is a low-priced tool and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work.

Many market gardeners use several of these tools and find their use very profitable—a simple solution of the cultivation problem.

Repairs on Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here. We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem wheelhoe, or Iron Age or New Model drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be higher either. Here are some of the ones called for and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about one-fourth the price of repairs.

2088 Wire link chain for drill (old style).....	\$.40
2089 Pressed steel chain for drill (new style)....	.60
C19 Side hoe (specify right or left) C19A right	
C20A left	1.25
C59 Opening plow for No. 306 drill.....	.50
2080 Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe.....	1.25
2069 Marker stick complete (old style).....	.75
2071 Marker stick complete (new style).....	.75
H23 Marker drag.....	.50
Plows—C26 L. H., C30 R. H., each.....	1.00
Handles, pair.....	1.20
Cultivator Teeth and bolts, set 4.....	1.60
Cultivator Tooth and bolt, each.....	.45

For Wheelhoe

Dics

This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age Wheelhoe. Work well in loose, mellow soil, but will not work in hard, cloddy, trashy, or wet ground.

Price \$3.00



Fig. 369
Garden disc
cultivating at-
tachment.
Price \$3.00

Drill Attachment

If you already have an Iron Age Wheel Hoe, such as No. 313 or No. 301, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily as it is simply fastened by two bolts.

No. 6 Hill and Drill Attachment
Price \$8.50

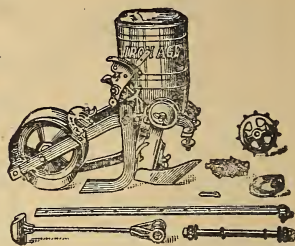


Fig. 334

Landslide Plow

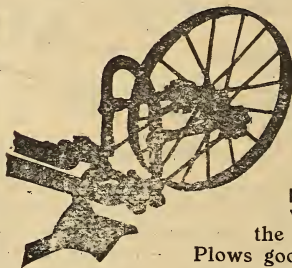


Fig. 82

Landslide Plow

Can be attached to any Iron Age Wheelhoe, and makes the tool a perfect wheel plow with plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good, deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister Price: Single, \$1.50. Double, \$2.00.

Onion Set Attachments



Fig. 145

Special onion drill. The gatherer set drill shoe is for cutting under

Price 85c the sets.

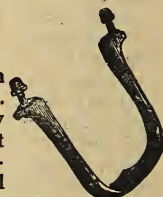
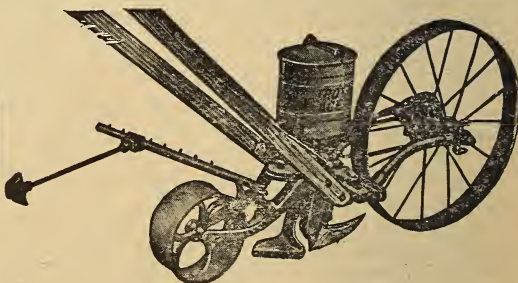


Fig. 33

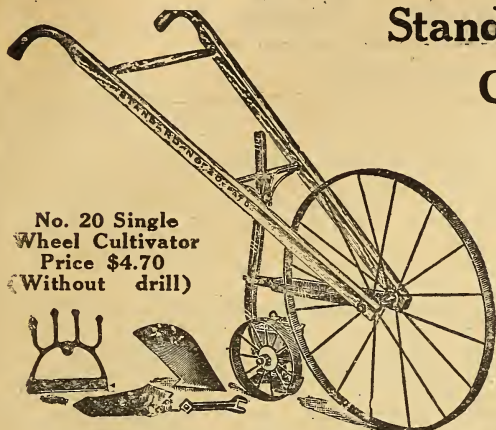
Onion set
gatherer
Price \$1.25



Seed Drill No. 318B—Drill Only

Especially for Onion Seed. This is for the man who wants a drill only and especially an onion seed drill. It has no hilling attachments, but has a special drill shoe, which places the seed in a very close, narrow row, making cultivation easy.

Standard No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator



No. 20 Single
Wheel Cultivator
Price \$4.70
(Without drill)

When the little Midget Drill was first brought to our attention, a member of the firm that manufactures them came here to demonstrate it. We went out in the garden and experimented with all kinds of seeds, planting them in as many different ways as we could think of. After this thorough trial we pronounced it a good drill and well worth the money. We were sure that any one getting it would get value received.

Personally, I was not overly enthusiastic over it, for I already had a good drill, the Iron Age, and had been planting my garden with it for a number of years. I had also used the Standard No. 9 which is another just as good as the Iron Age, and some of the folks about the seed house think it is better. As long as there was plenty of these drills about the place I didn't think of using the Little Midget in my garden.

Well, after we had been selling them for a while people began to talk about them. We received letters from those outside of town saying they considered it a good drill.

Some folks here at the seedhouse took the Little Midget drill home to make garden with. Town Finnell, our seed corn man, took one out this spring and came back very enthusiastic about it. Frank Field put his garden in with one and called me up on the phone to tell me that it was really better for the home garden than either of the other drills.

I began to think about this time that I did not know all there was to know about this drill. With people talking about it so much, I felt there was more to find out. I borrowed Frank's drill and planted my entire garden and decided that not half enough had been said about it.

I found it to be the handiest little drill I ever used. It is very light in weight, easy to lift about or to empty, easy and very simple to regulate the feed. The feed is entirely different from anything else made. The plan is really better than the feed of the larger drills which we handle. There is no brush to wear out. It is not exactly a force feed, but the next thing to it.

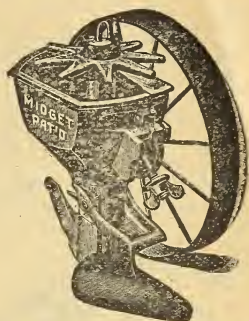
In planting beans and peas it is the finest thing yet. I made a furrow with the Standard No. 20 and then followed drilling the seed in the furrow, getting the seed just the right depth and covering it nicely. It drills all the seed in a nice

And No. 1

Midget Seeder

Combined

\$8.90



No. 1 Midget Seeder
Price \$4.20

straight row, getting on just the right amount. Frank Field says it will pay for itself easily in the amount of seed it will save.

Can furnish this drill equipped with a handle at \$4.80. The drill alone \$4.20. The drill and No. 20 wheelhoe combined, \$8.90.

Easily the best drill on the market for the price, and in these days when the garden plays such an important part in the home economy, no one can afford to go without it.

WALT PITZER.

The Standard No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator. Price \$4.70

For a single wheel cultivator the Standard No. 20 shown in the picture above is a mighty good one. It is light weight, easy running and is very easily adjusted. The picture above shows it with the Little Midget drill attached, and it also shows the different attachments alongside.

The high wheel (24 inch) makes it run easy and balance and steer well. By loosening one wing nut, without the use of a wrench, the handles are adjustable to any height, or to any depth for the cultivation.

The tool is guaranteed satisfactory and you can make no mistake in buying it. Price complete, 3 shovels and wrench, as shown, \$4.70.



The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned at our expense. Price \$2.00 f. o. b. here.

If wanted by parcel post, add postage for 5 lbs.

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder. This is the first and only really good seeder sold so low. Does fine work. Sows any kind of seed. Price \$1.25 net. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 4 lbs.

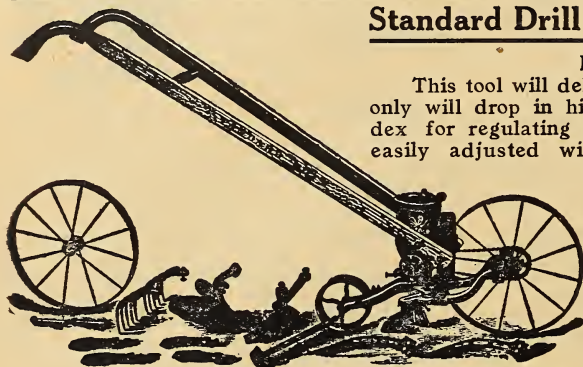
Corn Belt Garden Tools

For Corn Belt Gardeners

I have always handled and pushed mostly, the Iron Age Garden Tools. They are good tools, no trouble about them, and I am not going back on them. But I have been trying, quietly for the last 3 years, the Standard Garden Tools, manufactured right here in Iowa, and I am highly pleased with them. They are well made, of good material and are especially fitted to western conditions. They are made right, they run right,

and I will personally guarantee these tools to be absolutely satisfactory to you and the factory will do the same. If, for any reason, you are not entirely satisfied with these tools, you can return them at my expense and have your money back. You are the judge as to whether you are suited or not. You know me and you know that I wouldn't be backing anything of this kind unless I knew it was absolutely all right.

Standard Drill and Double Wheelhoe Combined



No. 9 Complete \$16.80

This tool will deliver seed in drills and by shifting one part only will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Index for regulating the flow of seed is in plain view and easily adjusted with a brass thumb screw. Shoe has a special V-shaped bottom and is adjustable for depth up to 2 inches. Seeder driven by steel chain which has ample adjustment at forward end of wheelarms. Equipment includes four cultivator teeth, one pair of hoes, one pair of plows and two leaf guards. Will plant and tend anything in the garden.

No. 2 Spring Beam Double Cultivator \$9.50

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments, when in use, are entirely under the operator's control. The handles, being bolted to the spring beams, allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, just like cultivator gangs, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheelhoe. The arch clears the ground fifteen inches and is adjustable in width from seven to eleven inches. Wheels are sixteen inches high, with one inch tires. All tools have oak handles with bent grips.



No. 5, With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth \$8.70
No. 7, With hoes and cultivator teeth 7.90

Standard No. 2 Spring Beam Cultivator, Shipping weight 28 lbs. With all attachments shown \$9.50

The Two-Wheeled Double Cultivator

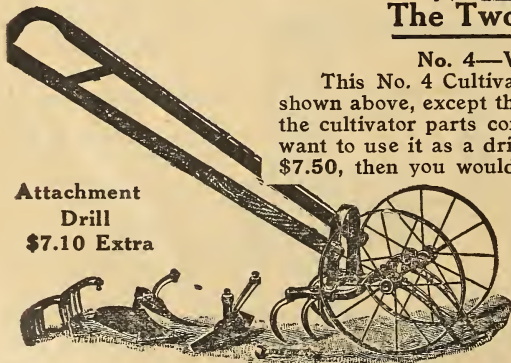
No. 4—With Complete Attachment—\$10.50

This No. 4 Cultivator shown here is the same as the combined tool shown above, except that it does not have the drill attachment, but has all the cultivator parts complete. If you buy this and later decide that you want to use it as a drill you can buy the drill attachments separately for \$7.50, then you would have the regular No. 9 which sells at \$16.80.

It is light weight, yet strong enough to last a lifetime; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheels sixteen inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. It is possible to save the price of this tool in one day when compared with the old-fashioned hoe.

Shipping weight, boxed 40 lbs.

Attachment
Drill
\$7.10 Extra



No. 4, With complete attachments \$10.50
No. 13 With plows, hoes cultivator teeth 9.50

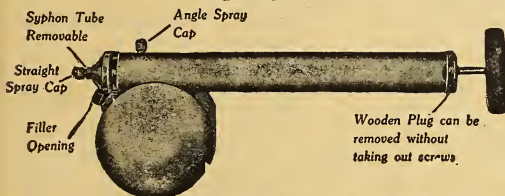
No. 17, With hoes and cultivator teeth \$8.70

Sprayers

I have picked out the **Brown** line of sprayers as the very best ones made and I show here the most popular and practical forms for the gardener and small farmer.

These small sprayers shown here are practical, efficient and cheap. They are guaranteed both by us and by the factory to be absolutely satisfactory or no trade. We still have on hand a few of the make which we used to sell and as long as they last we will fill orders at the prices given in the old catalog.

Auto Spray No. 25



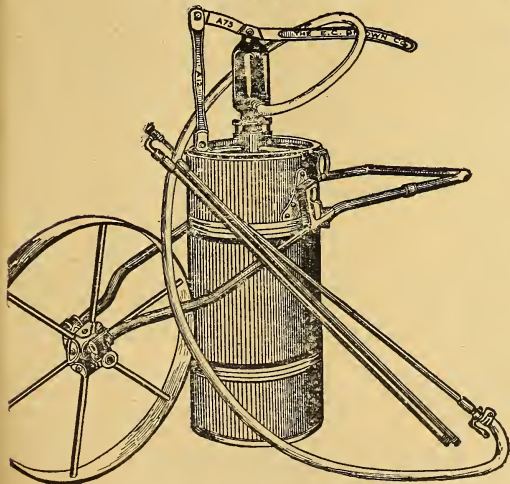
Prices, Galv. \$1.25. Brass \$1.50

This is a little hand sprayer or atomizer, like the one we used to list as "Handy Hand Sprayer," only better. Makes a continuous spray and does fine work. Has two nozzle caps, one for straight ahead and one for spraying at an angle, or up under leaves of vines. Has brass ball valve and either brass or galvanized tank.

PRICES: With galvanized tank ----- \$1.25

With brass tank ----- 1.50

Shipping weight 2 lbs.



Auto Spray No. 40

Prices as shown: Galv. \$22.00 Complete. Brass, \$27.50

This is a heavy, powerful sprayer for the man who has lots of it to do, or high trees to reach. Can be used for any kind of spraying, also for applying whitewash or paint.

The pump is heavily made of solid brass with brass valves, ball type. The suction pipe is fitted with brass strainer.

It is equipped with 8 ft. of hose, stop cock, an 8 ft. iron extension pipe and a nozzle that can't clog. Complete with truck as shown.

Capacity, 12 gallons, Shipping weight 58 lbs.

Auto Spray No. 1

Galv. \$8.75; Brass \$10

This No. 1 is the most popular type of sprayers made and this is the best one I have ever found of this type. It is well made in every way and should last a lifetime. The body or tank holds 4 gallons and is made of either galvanized steel or sheet brass as you prefer. It is fitted with special packing at the joints that will stand any kind of a solution. One pumping will give a continuous pressure for

a considerable time. It is equipped with a patent non-clogging nozzle. With this sprayer you can handle all the spraying for a small orchard or farm. By getting extension piping, as shown below you can spray large trees. You can do whitewashing, apply disinfectants, and in fact, do anything that you can do with any sprayer.

With 4 gal. galvanized tank ----- \$7.50

With 4 gal. heavy brass tank ----- 11.00

2 ft. brass extension ----- .60

Brass elbow ----- .35

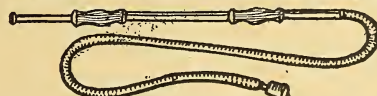
Shipping weight 15 lbs.



Brass Elbow 35c



2 ft. Brass or Galvanized Extension. Price 60c



Auto Spray No. 5. Price \$5.00

Or with Knapsack \$8.25

Curved extension pipe for under-side --- 60c

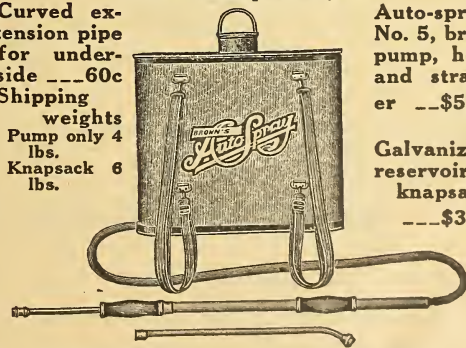
Shipping weights

Pump only 4 lbs.

Knapsack 6 lbs.

Auto-spray No. 5, brass pump, hose and strainer --- \$5.00

Galvanized reservoir or knapsack --- \$3.25



Auto Spray and Knapsack

This pump can be used in connection with a bucket or barrel, or with a knapsack tank as shown above. It is double acting and very powerful. Can be adjusted for either a solid stream, a wide spray, or a narrow, far reaching spray. Will throw a solid stream 30 feet and is fine for washing windows or cars. Easiest working pump I ever saw.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa	74-75	Cow Peas	79	Kentucky Blue Grass	56-78	Quince	85
Alsike Clover	77	Cranberry, High Bush	90	Kohl Rabi	27-54	Radishes	44-45
Althea	90	Crimson Clover	77	Larkspur	60	Raspberries	87
American Ivy	89	Cucumbers	22-23	Lawn Grass	56-78	Rape Dwarf Essex	80
Annapa Evergreen	91	Currants	86	Lettuce	20-21	Rd Top	78
Apples	82	Dahlias	102-103	Lilac	90	Rhubarb	54-88
Apricots	85	Daisies	94-95	Lilies	103	Roses	93
Artichokes	4	Dasheen	88-103	Locust, Black	92	Russian Olives	92
Ash, White	92	Delphinium	95	Locust, Honey	92	Sage	54
Asparagus	7	Deutzia	90	Logan Berry	87	Salsify	43
Asparagus Plants	88	Dewberries	87	Lowland Pasture Mix-	78	Savory	54
Asters	58-59	Digitalis	95	ture	89	Seed Corn	68-69
Balm	54	Dill	54	Madiara Vine	89	Seeders	109
Balsam	60	Dogwood, Red Barked	90	Mammoth Clover	77	Shallu	71
Barberry	90	Drills	108	Marjoram Sweet	54	Shrubs, Ornamental	90
Beans, Bush Lima	7	Dwarf Juneberry	87	Mangel Wurzels	13	Snowball	90
Beans, Bush for Shelling	8	Egg Plant	27	Maple, Soft	92	Sorghum	80
Beans, Bush, Wax	9	Elder, Golden	90	Maple, Sugar or Hard	92	Soy Beans	79
Beans, Pole, Green	11	Elm, American White	92	Maple, Weir's Cut Leaf	92	Spinach	54
Beans, Pole, Wax	10	Endive	54	Matrimony Vine	89	Spirea Anthony Waterer	90
Beans, Pole, Lima	10	Ensilage Corn	70	Meadow Mixture	78	Spirea Billardi	90
Beans, Field	10	Everbearing Strawberries	96	Millet	80	Spirea Van Houttii	90
Beets, Table	12	Evergreens, Annual	91	Milo Maize	71	Spotted Calla	103
Beets, Stock	13	Feterita	71	Moonflower	62	Sprayers	111
Bermuda Grass	56	Flowering Almond	90	Morning Glories	62	Squashes	42-43
Billion Dollar Grass	4	Flowering Currant	90	Mountain Ash	92	Standard Tools	109
Bitter Sweet	89	Flowering Quince	90	Mushrooms	53	Strawberries	96
Birch, Weeping, Cut-		Fodder Cane	80	Muskmelon and Canta-	24-26	Strawberry Raspberry	87
leaved	92	Fodder Corn	70	loupes	26	Sudan Grass	72-80
Blackberries	87	Forsythia, Golden Bell	90	Muskmelon, Field Daisy	26	Summer Savory	55
Blue Grass	78	Gaillardia	94	Mustard	54	Sunflower	54
Borage	54	Garden Implements	107-109	Nasturtiums	62-63	Sweet Clover	73
Boston Ivy	89	Garden Lemon	54	Nursery Department	81	Sweet Corn	46-47
Box Elder	92	Garden Tools	110	Okra	54	Sweet Peas	65-66
Bush Honeysuckle	90	Gladiolas	99-101	Onion Seeds	31-34	Sweet Williams	94-95
Bulbs, Spring	103	Gooseberries	86	Onion Sets	35	Sycamore	92
Bleeding Heart	94-95	Gourds	66	Orchard Grass	78	Syringa Mock Orange	90
Cabbage, Early	14-15	Grapes	86	Oriental Poppy	95	Tamarix Amur	91
Cabbage, Late	16-17	Grass Seed, Lawn	56-78	Panama Lily	103	Teosinte	78
Cabbage, The Norseman	15	Grass Seed, Miscellan-		Pansies	57-66	Timothy	74
Caladium	103	eous	78	Parsley	54	Timothy-Alsike	78
Canadian Blue Grass	78	Grass Seed, Mixture	78	Parsnips	40	Timothy-Rd Clover Mix-	
Calycanthus	90	Grass Seeders	109	Pasture Mixture	78	ture	78
Cane, Fodder	80	Grimm Alfalfa	74	Peaches	83	Tobacco	54
Cane, Early Rose	80	Ground Cherry	54	Peanuts	41	Tobacco Dust. See blue list	
Cane, Short Orange	80	Gumbo or Okra	27-54	Pears	85	Tomatoes	50-51
Cannas	104	Gypsophila Panculata	94	Peas	37-39	Tomato, Field's Early	51
Cantaloupes	24-25	Hackberry	92	Peas, Canadian Field	79	June	51
Canterbury Bells	94	Hardy Hydrangea	90	Pencilairia	4	Tomato, Mississippi Grl	52
Caraway	54	Hardy Perennials	94-95	Peonies	97-98	Tomato The Redhead	48-49
Carnations	60	Hardy Phlox	95	Peppers	40	Trumpet Flower	89
Carrots	18	Hedge Plants	91	Perennials	94-95	Tuberose	103
Catalpa Speciosa	92	Helianti	4	Perennial Sweet Peas	95	Turnips	53
Cauliflower	21	Herbs	54	Persian Lilac	90	Vegetable Oyster or Sal-	
Celery	19	Himalaya Berry	87	Permanent Meadow Mix-	78	sify	43
Cemetery Plants	90	Hoarhound	54	ture	78	Verbena	64
Cherry	84	Hog Pasture Mixture	78	Permanent Pasture Mix-	78	Vine Peach	54
Citrons	27	Hollyhocks	61	ture	78	Vines, Ornamental	89
Clematis	89	Honeysuckle	89	Petunias	63	Watermelons	28-30
Clover Seed	76-77	Horse Chestnut	92	Phlox	94-95	Weeping Willow	92
Clover, Burr	77	Horse Radish	88	Pieplant	88	Wiegela, Candida	90
Clover, Alsike	77	Hydrangea	90	Pigs	6	Wiegela, Eva Rathke	90
Clover, Crimson	77	Iris	105	Pinks	63-94-95	Wiegela, Rosa	90
Clover, Japan	77	Iron Age Garden Tools	107-108	Plums	84	Wheel Hoe Cultivator	110
Clover, Mammoth Red	77	Ivy	89	Popcorn	41	White Clover	77
Clover, White	77	Japanese Clover	77	Poplar, Carolina	92	Willow, Russian Golden	92
Columbine	94	Jerusalem Artichoke	4	Poppies	64	Wistaria	89
Coreopsis Lanceolata	60	Juneberry	87	Pumpkins	36	Wonderberry	4
Coriander	54	Kaffir Cor	70	Purple Fringe	90	Woman's Rights	106
Corn, Field	68-69	Kale	54	Quick Action Hog Past-	78	Wormwood	54
Corn, Sweet	46-47			ure			

Seed Sense is Free to Our Customers

Of course you know about Seed Sense, and I hope you like to read it. It is sent free the year around to customers whose orders amount to \$2.00 or over. To others it is 25c per year, and worth it.

If you are ordering \$2.00 worth or over, you need not ask specially for Seed Sense. It will come automatically. If it don't come—holler. If you don't order—send the two bits. Tell your friends about Seed Sense, and send me their names for free sample copies.

Henry Field.

Garden Seeds on the Cafeteria Plan

Low Prices—Quick Service—Wait on Yourself

Did you ever eat at a Cafeteria? One of these places you know where you walk along the counter, pick out what you want to eat, pay the cashier, carry your stuff to a table, and eat and run.

It's a fine way to do. Saves money, time, work, and seems to make everybody happy. You get your money's worth, get just what you want, and don't take all day about it either. I always did like it. I have a theory that the same thing can be worked out in seeds.

So I have made up a list of garden seeds on the other side of this sheet—standard stuff that is all good and that ought to all be in every garden. Everything is described but I have not bothered you with the names of the varieties. You have my word for it that they are all good proven kinds, the bread and butter stuff that everyone buys.

My idea is to get right down to first principles. Put a low price on everything, handle it in the simplest possible manner, cut out all lost motion, and figure on a small profit but lots of sales.

Simply go through the list and mark what you want, putting down opposite each item the price it comes to, then tear out the list, put in a money order or check or stamps for the total amount and mail it to me. You'll get the seeds back so quick it will make your head swim.

We have these seeds all put up ready, in a special set of cases, and *every one of these orders will be filled the same day it lights*. That is, provided it comes in on this special order blank, paid in full, and with nothing else on the sheet with it. Of course you can order all the other stuff you want, but put it on a separate order sheet.

Everything will be in regular big fat packets, our regular guarantee, fresh tested seed of good standard varieties. It will not be special small packets nor outlaw seed. Not on your life. It's the real stuff, the Henry Field kind.

We are trying to see if people will like this way of buying, and will appreciate low prices, quick service, and "help yourself" methods. We can give it to you in this way—a short list, standard varieties, standard sizes, and wait on yourself plan.

Now it's up to you. If you like this way of buying seeds, all right. If not, all right. No harm done. I know the idea of this is right, and I know I am offering you a bargain. The rest is up to you. Henry Field.

P. S. I want your seed order anyway, whether you order from this special list or from the regular list. The book is full of all kinds of good stuff and there is another order sheet further over. It will suit me if you send them both in, both full up. Whatever way you order I will give you your money's worth and good service. H. F.

Free Flower Seed With
order of \$1.00 or over

Short Order List

See other side for
particulars

Popular Garden Vegetables

At 5c per Pkt.

13c per Oz.

(Fill in the price of amount wanted)

Beets. For table use-----
Carrots. For table use-----
Carrots. For stock feeding-----
Cucumbers. Small for pickles-----
Cucumbers. Large for slicing-----
Lettuce. Loose fluffy leaf-----
Lettuce. Cabbage head sort-----
Lettuce. Red leaved-----
Mustard. For early greens-----
Muskmelon. Large green meat-----
Muskmelon. Large, yellow meat-----
Muskmelon. Nutmeg, green meat-----
Muskmelon. Nutmeg, yellow meat-----
Okra. Or Gumbo-----
Parsnips. Long and smooth-----
Pumpkins. For table use-----
Pumpkins. For stock-----
Radish. Early round red-----
Radish. Early long red-----
Radish. Long white-----
Radish. Large late or winter-----
Salsify. Or vegetable oyster-----
Spinach. For greens-----
Squash. Large for winter use-----
Squash. Early summer bush-----
Turnips. For spring planting-----
Turnips. For late planting-----
Watermelon. Extra early-----
Watermelon. Extra large-----
Watermelon. Extra high quality-----

Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn

At 5c per Pkt.

13c per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

(Fill in the price of amount wanted)

Beans, String. Green podded-----
Beans, Bush Lima. Small, early-----
Beans, Bush Lima. Large, late-----
Beans, Field. White or navy-----
Beans, Field. Brown or Pinto-----
Beans, Pole. Green podded-----
Beans, Pole. Lima or Butter-----
Peas. Extra early dwarf-----
Peas. Early dwarf-----
Peas. Tall, large, late-----
Peanuts. For the children-----
Popcorn. For the children-----
Sweet Corn. Extra early-----
Sweet Corn. Intermediate-----
Sweet Corn. Large, late-----
Sunflower. For hen feed-----

Small Seeds in Packets Only

5c per Pkt. (as many as you want)

(Fill in the price of amount wanted)

Celery. Good kind for garden-----
Cabbage. Early pointed head-----
Cabbage. Early flat head-----
Cabbage. For fall use-----
Cabbage. Late or winter-----
Eggplant. Purple-----
Ground Cherry. Yellow-----
Kohl Rabi. Turnip rooted cabbage-----
Parsley. For garnishing-----
Peppers. Small, hot-----
Pepper. Large, sweet mango-----
Onions. Large, red-----
Onions. Large, yellow-----
Onions. White-----
Onions. White for pickles-----
Tomatoes. Early, red-----
Tomatoes. Large, red, main crop-----
Tomatoes. Pink or purple-----
Tomatoes. Large, yellow-----
Tomatoes. Small, yellow-----

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

Please send me at once by return mail, the seeds marked above which I enclose in payment \$-----

Name ----- P. O. and State-----

(over)

Zone 2

ORDER SHEET

Date _____

Name _____

Postoffice _____ State, _____

County_____Rt. No.____Box_____Street and No._____

R. R. Station _____ County _____ State _____

(Name of town if different from postoffice.)

What Railroad?-----What Express Co?-----
(Into Your Town?) (Into Your Town?)

Mark in Square Which Way You Want Order Sent

Mail or Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Freight ☐ Whatever Way Best ☐

In case Price is Wrong or Price Has Changed:—

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later?-----Or shall we fill exactly the amount of money sent?-----If out of variety ordered do we have your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply?-----

Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and can not in any way warrant the stand or the crop as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control. Henry Field Seed Co.

	\$	cts.
Total Am't of		
Order Paid in		
P. O. Money	---	---
Order	---	---
Express Money	---	---
Order	---	---
Check	---	---
We like checks		
Draft	---	---
Currency	---	---
Silver	---	---
Paid in Stamps	---	---
Total Am't Paid	---	---

Please Don't Write in This Space

[illegible]

[illegible]



HENRY FIELD'S FREE FLOWER SEEDS

To every customer ordering \$1.00 or over of seeds of any kind, I will send free a packet each of five popular flowers. Flowers that I know you will like. I am sorry I cannot give you the names just now so I will leave you to speculate on just what you will receive.

It will not be necessary to mention this offer when you order for I have instructed the folks who fill the orders to be sure and not miss anyone. If you should send two or three small orders that totals as much as a dollar or more and would like the flowers, then it will be necessary for you to mention it, for in this case you would be left out if you did not.

I always did believe that flowers were made mostly to be given away. I can't send you flowers very well, so I am going to send you this flower seed. I want all of you to have some of these, want you to plant and care for them and I hope it won't stop with these I am giving you for I would like for you to have a much larger flower garden.

Why not a larger flower garden? Folks in this section of the country have not given the attention to the "home beautiful" they should. While the country was new, these things were neglected and there was an excuse for it. The trouble now is we have fallen into the habit of "neglecting."

It does not take an expensive building to make a beautiful home. In fact, some of the prettiest and most "homey" homes are the cottages with a green sward around the house and a background of Lilac, Snowball, Syringa or Honeysuckle. In the front of these a few clumps of Peonies, Iris, Daisies or Bleeding Hearts.

In between these are Asters, Poppies, Balsams, Cosmos, Nasturtiums and Sweet Peas. There are many others that will lend further charm; the Morning Glory with its bright and cheerful color, the stately Hollyhock, the Marigold, Everlastings that will last long after winter comes; the Ragged Robins, Zinnias, Snapdragon and I don't know how many more I could name that you are all familiar with, that are easily grown, and cost so little.

"Flowers seem intended for the solace of ordinary humanity. Children love them; quiet, tender, contented, ordinary people love them as they grow; luxurious and disorderly people rejoice in them gathered. They are the cottager's treasure; and in the crowded town, mark, as with a little broken fragment of rainbow, the windows of the workers in whose heart rests the covenant of peace."

"By taking thought the householder can have a succession of color growing about his house from spring frost to autumn frost, and this without subtracting at all from the time he should give to the food garden. The heart will find spare moments for flower culture.





HENRY FIELD'S COLLECTION

You can't decide just what varieties to use? Well here is my choice. Try them.

BEETS, Crimson Globe	Per Pkt. 10c	TOMATO, Redhead	Per Pkt. 20c
CABBAGE, Norseman	" " 20c	TURNIP, Purple Top Globe	" " 10c
CUCUMBERS, Evergreen	" " 10c	WATERMELON, Kleckley Sweet	" " 10c
LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson	" " 10c	BUSH BEANS, Stringless Green Pod	" 1/4 lb. 15c
MUSKMELON, Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford	" " 10c	PEAS, Fillbasket	" " 15c
ONIONS, Mountain Danvers	" " 15c	SWEET CORN, Early Champion	" " 15c
RADISH, Crimson Giant	" " 10c		

This totals \$1.70. Special postpaid price, \$1.35. You can buy these singly at prices mentioned or will be glad to furnish you the entire collection at the special price of \$1.35.